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CRIME IN MONTANA

1981
ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER
OF THE MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

criminal justice data center

FOREWORD

The data contained in this annual report points out that crime remains a social problem of grave concern. We must be cognizant however, that our law enforcement agencies are limited in their role in crime detection and suppression. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice said it very well when they stated in their report "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society":

> But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is only one part of the government; and the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time. (1967-pg 92).

This report presents an overview of the nature and extent of crime in our state as reported to our law enforcement agencies. They in turn voluntarily submit their data to the Criminal Justice Data Center. Without their continuing support this publication would not be possible.

Mike A. Lavin
Administrator

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SECTION ONE

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This report by the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center contains the most complete and accurate information currently available about crime in Montana. It contains an extensive collection of facts and detailed analyses of the prevalence of different types of crimes, crime trends, and offenses known and arrests made by law enforcement. It is a summary of the nature, extent, and location of crime in the State of Montana.

Crime in Montana addresses the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials. It also affords citizens an opportunity to assess the state's crime situation.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

The major mission of the Criminal Justice Data Center has been to develop, implement, and maintain data collection systems to store and analyze criminal justice information. The data collection systems provide information to strengthen the management and administration of the criminal justice system in Montana. The Data Center maintains data including law enforcement manpower, salary range, and equipment records; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) subgrant information; jail inspection records; county demographics; and the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system records.

The Criminal Justice Data Center functions as the statistical analysis center for criminal justice data for Montana. It serves as a clearinghouse for the data and provides analytical services as requested by public and private entities.

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Montana became involved in the National Uniform Crime Reporting program in September, 1978 when the F.B.I. transferred data collection responsibility from its Uniform Crime Reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime.

The new Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system has encouraged law enforcement participation in data collection, recordkeeping, and data analysis and application. Law enforcement agencies are wholly responsible for compiling their own crime reports and submitting them to the Data Center on a monthly basis.

The M.U.C.R. program involves two distinct incident based data systems: the Offense and Activity Information System and the Custody Information System. The Offense and Activity System summarizes the types of crimes being committed, the date, time, and location of each occurrence, the type and value of property stolen and/or recovered, and the status of each case. A report on the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted is also included. The Custody Information System records the types of arrests made, the sex, race, and age of persons arrested, the types of court charges made, and the disposition of each case.

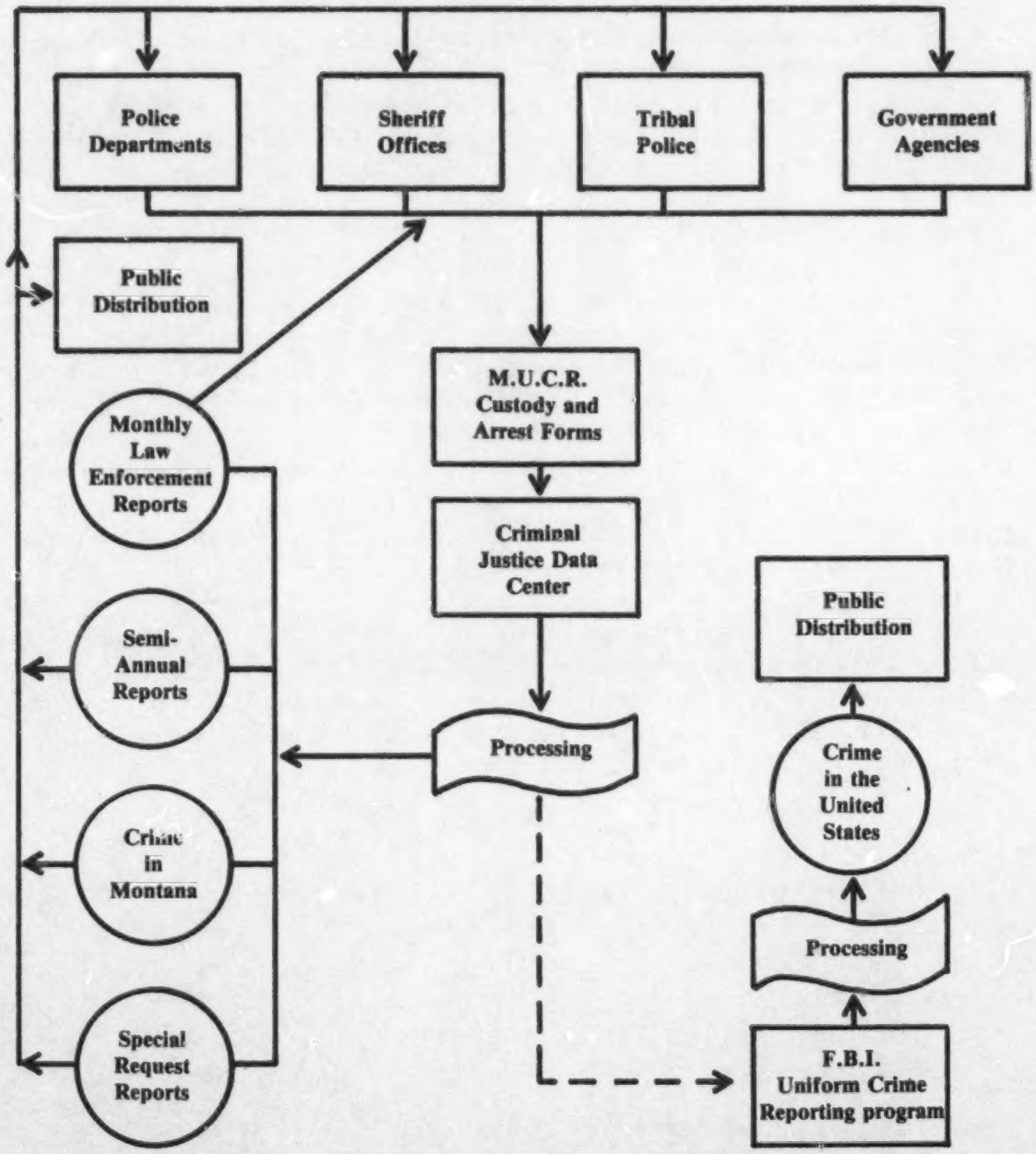
Criminal justice data is furnished to the Data Center on Custody and Offense forms by county law enforcement agencies, local police departments, and government agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service. In addition, many small police departments and campus police units report to the sheriff's department in their county and the data is forwarded to the Data Center. Although reporting is voluntary, 93.8% of law enforcement agencies in Montana provided data in 1981. These agencies represent 98.8% of the state's population.

Each agency's information is processed and compiled into monthly law enforcement reports. A particularly important service of the M.U.C.R. program is the statistical feedback to contributors provided by these monthly reports. Data is returned to contributors in the form of computerized summaries of misdemeanor and felony offenses and arrests, showing crime by offense and arrest categories, such as offenses known, unfounded offenses, actual offenses, adult and juvenile clearances, and type and value of property stolen and/or recovered. All of this information is useful to departments in planning resource allocation, identifying needs and problems, managing budget and manpower allocations, and maintaining good public relations.

Other reports and publications are compiled from the M.U.C.R. data. These include semi-annual state and agency reports, the annual *Crime in Montana* publication, and any special reports requested by private or public groups. The monthly M.U.C.R. data is also sent to the F.B.I. for processing with other state's Uniform Crime Reporting data. This information is published annually in *Crime in the United States.*

A flowchart showing the movement of M.U.C.R. data through the Criminal Justice Data Center is shown below.

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
SOURCES AND USES OF DATA



CRIME FACTORS

The amount and type of crime reported in *Crime in Montana* is based on actual offenses reported to the police and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. A considerable volume of crime is not reported to law enforcement agencies because the victims may consider the offenses against them to be of very little consequence, they believe there is very little the police can do about them, or they fear publicity of a police investigation or retaliation from offenders. Recent national victimization surveys indicate that the actual number of certain index offenses committed may be fully double the number that are made known to police.

A report on the number and types of crime alone doesn't tell the whole story of criminal activity within the state. Other factors which may influence the type and volume of crime are:

density and size of community
composition of the population with reference to age, race and sex
economic status of the population
stability of population such as seasonal workers and tourism
educational, recreational and religious characteristics
efffective strength of the police force
policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts
attitude of the public toward law and law enforcement

STATISTICAL METHOD OF REPORTING

Several statistical measurements are used to make the crime data more meaningful: *crime index and crime rate.* These are discussed below.

CRIME INDEX

The crime index has been used nationwide for many years as a standard for comparing the amount and extent of serious crime. It is the total number of the actual seven major crimes reported.

The index includes seven crimes divided into two groups, crimes against persons and crimes against property. The sub-classification allows comparison and contrast of the groups. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting System defines these crimes as follows:

Crimes Against Persons .....

Homicide—The willful killing of one human being by another.

Rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will and all attempts to commit forcible rape.

Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property .....

Burglary—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Larceny/Theft—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Motor Vehicle Theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

These seven crimes are recognized as the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement.

The crime index is only an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in a jurisdiction. It is not an absolute measure. If multiple crimes were committed during an incident and reported, only the most serious is recorded in the index.

CRIME RATE

One of the most commonly used statistical measurements is the crime rate, which calculates the number of incidents which occur for every 100,000 residents. The crime rate is useful in comparing the amount of crime in two areas with unequal populations.

The crime rate is calculated by dividing the total number of index crimes (the seven major index crimes) by the population or estimated population and multiplying the answer by 100,000 as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Crimes}}{\text{Population of Law Enforcement Jurisdiction}} \times 100{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate}$$

SECTION TWO

CRIME SUMMARY

STATE SUMMARY OF OFFENSES

The 1981 state summary of offenses known to the police is given on the following page. This summary presents a breakdown of the numbers of offenses reported to police, unfounded or baseless offenses reported, actual offenses, and offenses cleared by arrest. The column "Cleared by Arrest" gives the total numbers of offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest. The "Cleared by Arrest Under 18" presents only juvenile arrests. The "Percent of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest" is the percent of total offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest.

1981
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

PART I —
SEVEN INDEX OFFENSES

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Unfounded Offenses	Actual Offenses	Cleared By Arrest	By Arrest Under 18	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	40	0	40	31	0	77.5
Rape	209	23	186	90	9	48.4
Rape By Force	166*	19*	147*	75*	8*	51.0*
Attempts To Commit Forcible Rape	43*	4*	39*	15*	1*	38.5*
Robbery	295	15	280	88	16	31.4
Aggravated Assault	1,363	48	1,315	647	149	49.2
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,907**	**86**	**1,821**	**856**	**174**	**47.0**
Burglary	7,486	342	7,144	1,051	393	14.7
Larceny/Theft	25,487	542	24,945	4,868	1,612	19.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,249	287	1,962	594	134	30.3
Autos	1,360*	212*	1,148*	356*	77*	31.0*
Trucks and Buses	544*	58*	486*	167*	43*	34.4*
Other Vehicles	345*	17*	328*	71*	14*	21.6*
Total Offenses Against Property	**35,222**	**1,171**	**34,051**	**6,513**	**2,139**	**19.1**
Total 7 Major Offenses	**37,129**	**1,257**	**35,872**	**7,369**	**2,313**	**20.5**

PART II OFFENSES

Negligent Manslaughter	10	1	9	7	0	77.8
Other Assaults-Simple-Not Aggravated	2,758	51	2,707	1,529	124	56.5
Arson	190	4	186	54	22	29.0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	647	8	639	245	33	38.3
Fraud	1,736	15	1,721	886	31	51.5
Embezzlement	12	1	11	2	0	18.2
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	194	5	189	118	23	62.4
Vandalism	10,944	107	10,837	1,501	486	13.9
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	329	16	313	157	20	50.2
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	36	0	36	23	3	63.9
Sex Offenses	757	12	745	239	28	32.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	983	20	963	808	156	83.9
Narcotics	41*	1*	40*	30*	2*	75.0*
Marijuana	736*	14*	722*	627*	138*	86.8*
Dangerous Drugs	206*	5*	201*	104*	16*	51.7*
Gambling	36	1	35	17	0	48.6
Offenses Against Family and Children	542	32	510	268	57	52.5
Total Other Offenses	**19,174**	**273**	**18,901**	**5,854**	**983**	**31.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**56,303**	**1,530**	**54,773**	**13,223**	**3,296**	**24.1**

***Indicates sub-categories of offense.**

1981 — CRIME RATE
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES

According to the F.B.I. and Bureau of the Census, Montana's estimated 1981 population is 792,000. This is the figure on which the crime rates are based in the following illustration.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS			CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		
Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Homicide	40	5.1	Burglary	7,144	902.0
Rape	186	23.5	Larceny/ Theft	24,945	3,149.6
Robbery	280	35.4			
Assault	1,315	166.0	Motor Veh. Theft	1,962	247.7
Total	1,821	229.9	Total	34,051	4,299.4
	GRAND TOTAL			35,872	4,529.3

Comparison of the amount of crime and estimated population for the state shows a crime rate of 4529.3. This means that 4529 out of every 100,000 Montanas were victims of a major crime — or more simply there were:

4529.3 crimes per 100,000 persons
453.0 crimes per 10,000 persons
45.0 crimes per 1,000 persons
4.5 crimes per 100 persons

Out of every 100 Montanans, 4.5 were victims of an index crime in 1981. In 1980, the level of victimization was 4.7 per 100 persons.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON

A comparison of the total number of crimes reported in 1981 to those reported in 1980 provides a measure of the fluctuation in criminal activity.

The number of index crimes decreased this year. The total of 35,872 index crimes in 1981 is 919 lower than the 36,791 index crimes reported in 1980. A comparison of total crime between 1980 and 1981 is shown in the following illustration. The percentage of change from 1980 to 1981 is shown in the column at the right.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON
1980-1981

Offense	1980	1981	Percent Change
Homicide	30	40	+33.3
Rape	166	186	+12.0
Robbery	257	280	+ 8.9
Aggravated Assault	1,243	1,315	+ 5.8
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,696**	**1,821**	**+ 7.4**
Burglary	7,027	7,144	+ 1.7
Larceny/Theft	25,749	24,945	- 3.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,319	1,962	- 15.4
Total Offenses Against Property	**35,095**	**34,051**	**- 3.0**
Total 7 Major Offenses	**36,791**	**35,872**	**- 2.5**
Negligent Manslaughter	8	9	+12.5
Other Assaults	2,628	2,707	+ 3.0
Arson	182	186	+ 2.2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	572	639	+11.7
Fraud	2,042	1,721	- 15.7
Embezzlement	12	11	- 8.3
Stolen Property	171	189	+10.5
Vandalism	11,973	10,837	- 9.5
Weapons	222	313	+41.0
Prostitution	29	36	+24.1
Sex Offenses	406	745	+83.5
Drugs	917	963	+ 5.0
Gambling	28	35	+25.0
Offenses Against Family	640	510	- 20.3
Total Other Offenses	**19,830**	**18,901**	**- 4.7**
GRAND TOTAL	**56,621**	**54,773**	**- 3.3**

The overall incidence of crime decreased 3.3 percent for all crimes between 1980 and 1981 for a total decrease of 1,848 offenses.

The seven major offenses showed a 2.5 percent decrease overall. Total offenses against persons increased 7.4 percent, from 1,696 to 1,821 offenses. This increase was offset by a 3.0 percent decrease in total offenses against property from 35,095 to 34,051 offenses.

Part II crimes decreased in 1981 by 4.7 percent overall, from 19,830 to 18,901 offenses.

This decrease can be attributed to percentage decreases in offenses with high crime indices. High percentage decreases occurred in three offense categories. Offenses against the family decreased 20.3%, fraud decreased 15.7%, and vandalism decreased 9.5%.

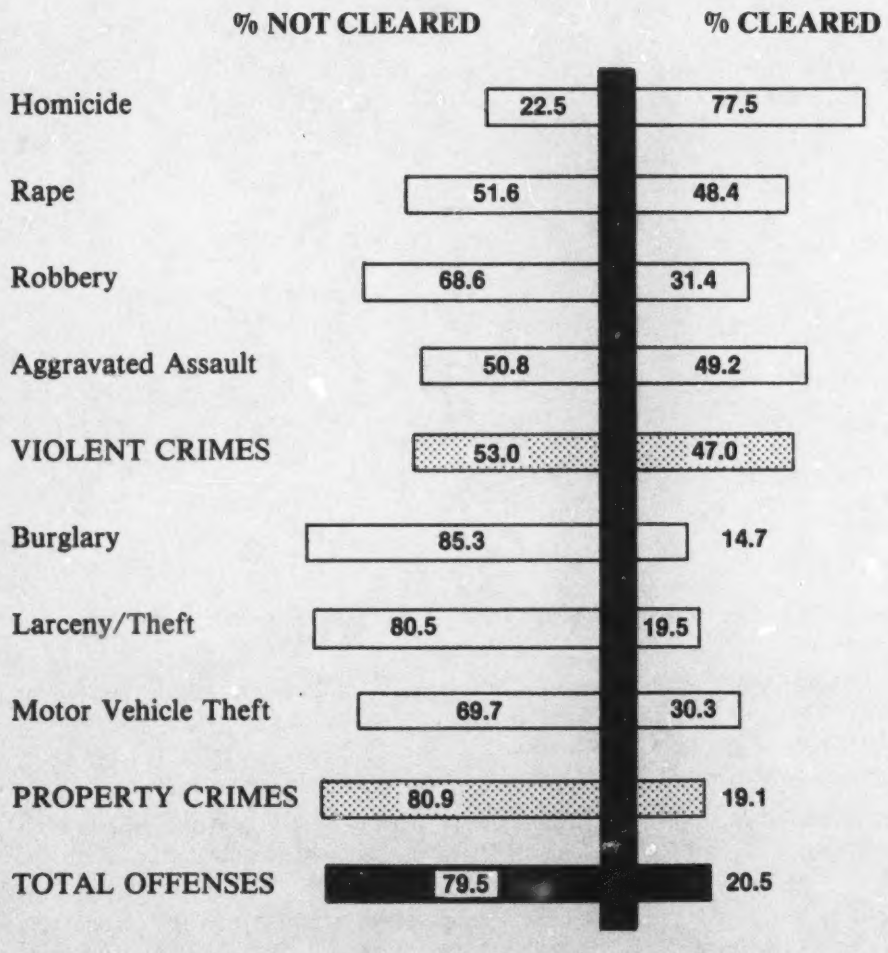
High percentage increases occurred in four offense categories. However, these offenses had relatively low crime indices. Sex offenses increased 83.5%, weapons offenses increased 41.0%, gambling offenses increased 25.0%, and prostitution increased 24.1%.

CLEARANCES

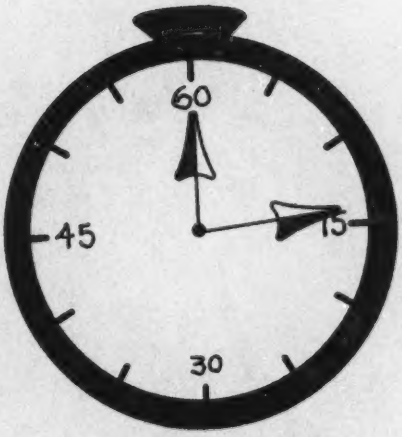
An offense is considered cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, gathered sufficient evidence, and filed a charge. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The following illustration shows the percentage of actual offenses cleared by arrest. Note that property crimes — burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft — have the lowest percentages of clearance, while violent crimes or crimes against persons have the highest percentages of clearance.

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST — 1981 SEVEN INDEX CRIMES



1981 MONTANA CRIME CLOCK



one
INDEX CRIME
every
14 MINUTES 39 seconds

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every
4 HOURS 49 minutes

one
MURDER
every
9 DAYS 3 hours

one
RAPE
every
1 DAY 23 hours

one
ROBBERY
every
1 DAY 7 hours

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every
6 HOURS 40 minutes

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every
15 MINUTES 26 seconds

one
BURGLARY
every
1 HOUR 14 minutes

one
LARCENY/THEFT
every
21 MINUTES 4 seconds

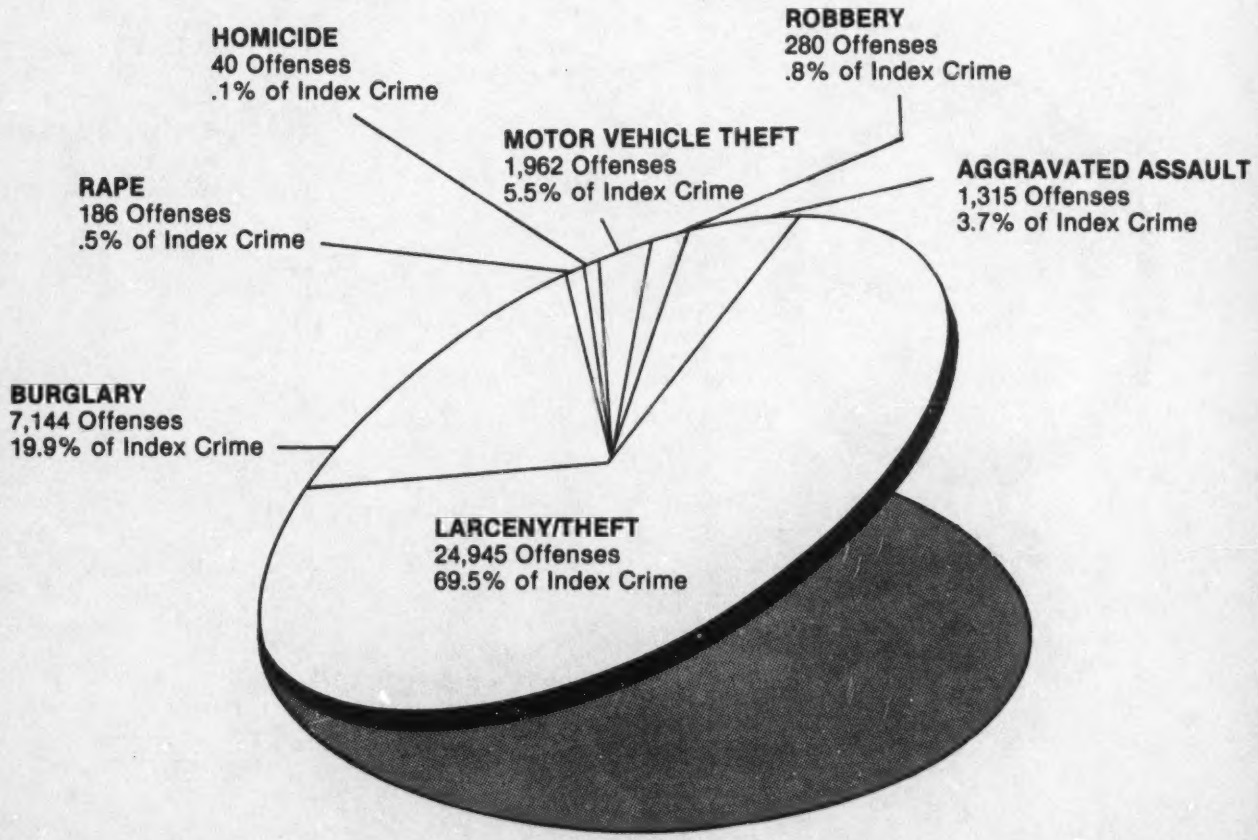
one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every
4 HOURS 28 minutes

CRIME INDEX PROFILE

The circle below shows the proportion of each index crime to the total of all index crimes committed in Montana in 1981.

The three property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft, accounted for 94.9 percent of all index crimes. The violent crimes, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, accounted for 5.1 percent of the index crimes.

1981 - CRIME INDEX PROFILE



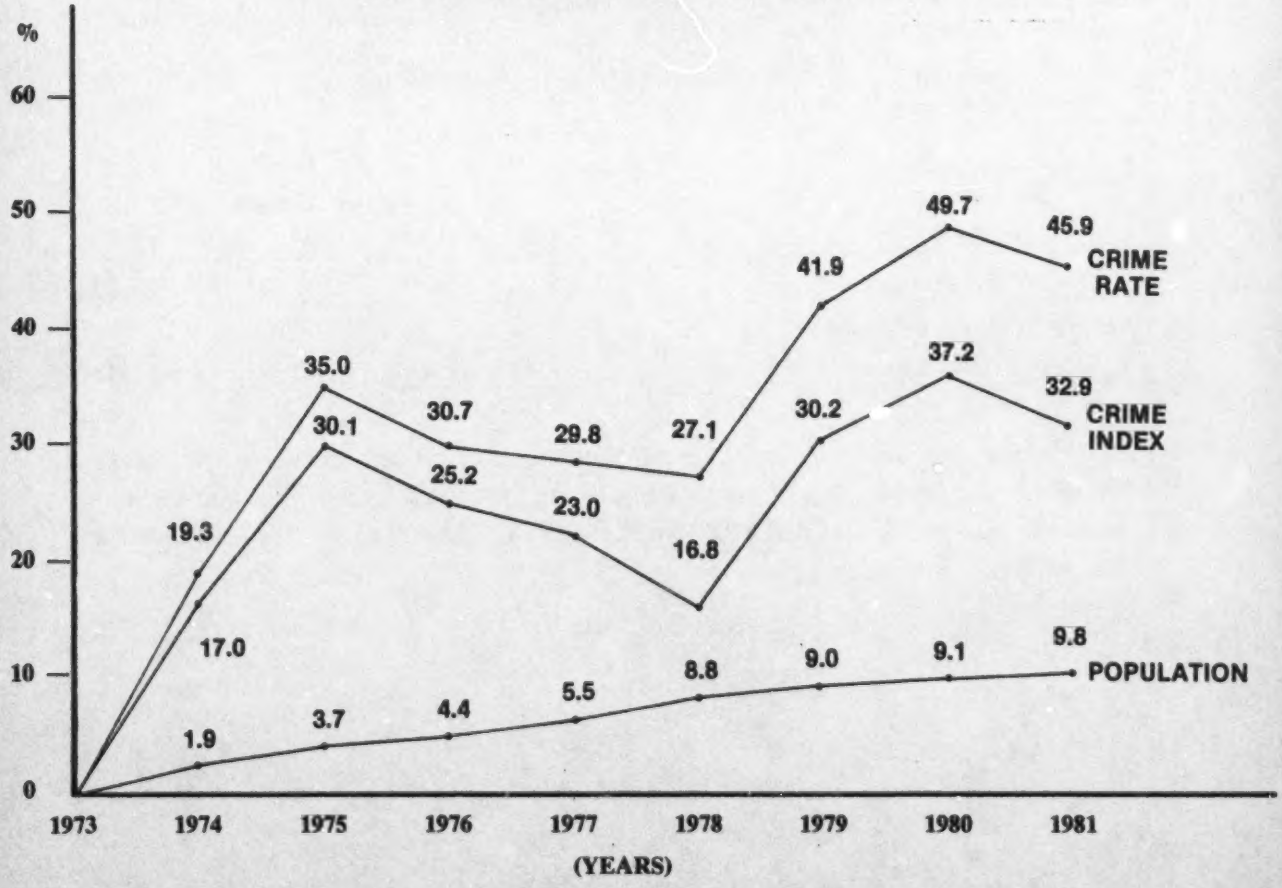
CRIME AND POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

In order to demonstrate the crime and the population growth trends over a period of years, percentage changes were calculated using 1973 as the base year. This was the year in which the Criminal Justice Data Center in Montana began collecting data on both arrests and offenses. This is similar to the current Montana Uniform Crime Reporting system.

Montana recorded 24,581 index crimes in 1973 with a crime rate of 3409.3 per 100,000 and a population of 721,000. By 1981, the number of index crimes had risen to 35,872 with a crime rate of 4529.3 and a population of 792,000. These figures represent a 45.9 percent increase in the crime index, a 32.9 percent increase in the crime rate, and a 9.8 percent increase in population.

The graph below shows that both the crime index and crime rate rose sharply between 1973 and 1975, dropped in 1978, then peaked in 1980. During this time period the state population showed a steady, but slight, increase.

CRIME INDEX, CRIME RATE, AND POPULATION
(By Percent Change From 1973)



CRIME PROJECTION

The number of recorded index offenses in Montana increased from 24,581 in 1973 to 35,872 in 1981. This change indicates a 45.9 percent increase. Much of this increase can be attributed to better and more sophisticated reporting methods by the law enforcement agencies. In addition, the increased population has an influence on the number of crimes.

The illustration on the following page shows the trend increases and decreases in crime from 1973 as well as projections to 1986 based on previous years.

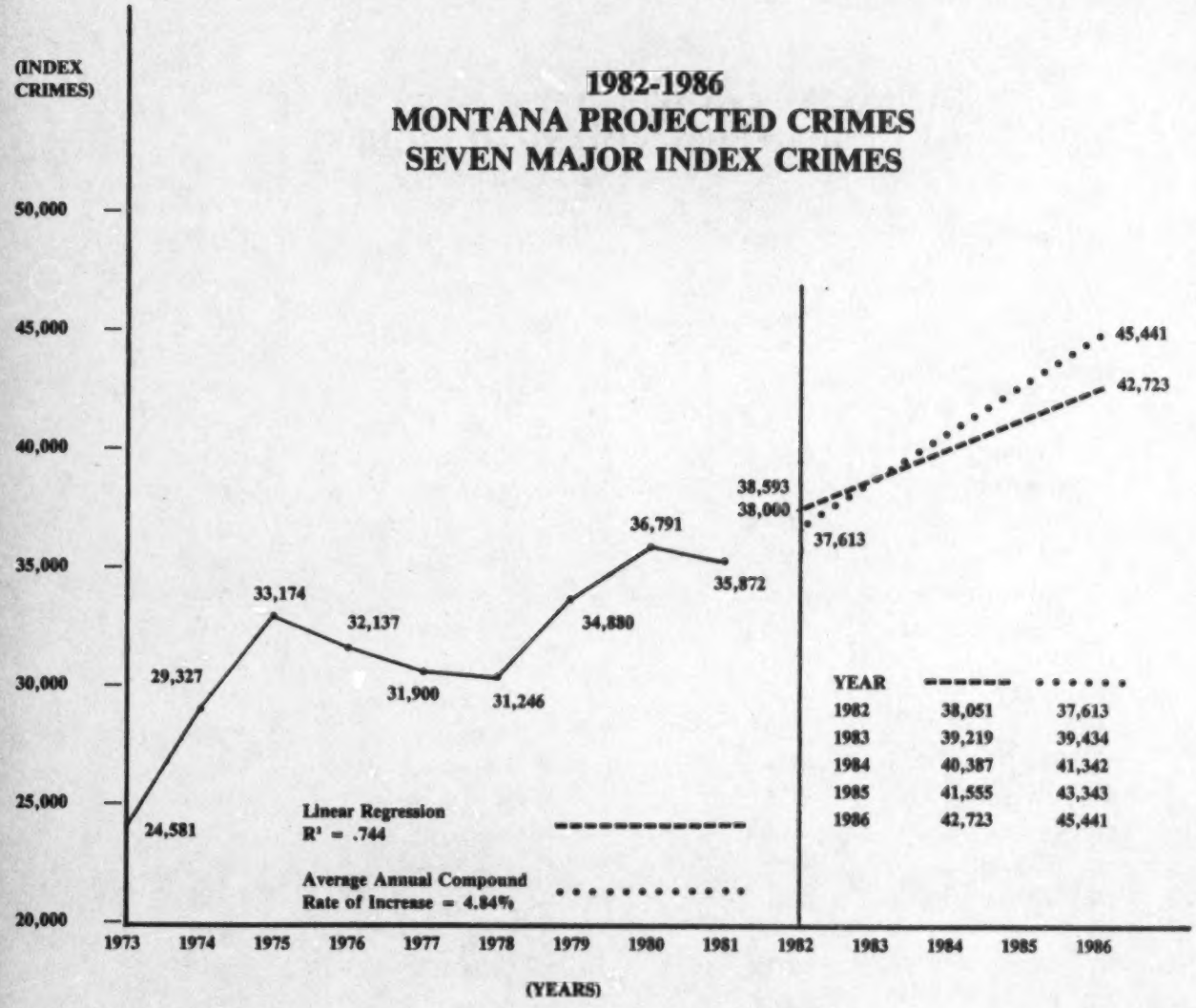
Two linear methods were used in developing the crime projections. The first, linear least squares regression, plots on the illustration the number of crimes for the nine-year period including 1973 to 1981. Using the regression formula, $y = a + bx$, a line is then projected from 1973 to 1986. By this method, the number of crimes is projected to be 42,723 in 1986.

The second method, average annual compound rate of increase, projects the 1982 to 1986 crime rate using a compound annual rate of increase of 4.84 percent. This technique projects the 1986 crime rate to be 45,441.

A summary of the two projection methods is shown as follows:

Projection Method	Projected Crimes				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Linear Regression	38,051	39,219	40,387	41,555	42,723
Average Annual Compound Rate of Increase	37,613	39,434	41,342	43,343	45,441

It is important to note that the projections are not point estimations but rather trend estimates. Thus, using linear techniques, it is predictable that Montana can anticipate the number of crimes in 1986 to be between 42,723 and 45,441 if present trends continue.


1982-1986
MONTANA PROJECTED CRIMES
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES
(INDEX CRIMES)
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
24,581
29,327
33,174
32,137
31,900
31,246
34,880
36,791
35,872
38,593
38,000
37,613
45,441
42,723
Linear Regression
R² = .744
Average Annual Compound
Rate of Increase = 4.84%
YEAR
1982 38,051 37,613
1983 39,219 39,434
1984 40,387 41,342
1985 41,555 43,343
1986 42,723 45,441
1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986
(YEARS)

The F.B.I. publication, *Crime in the United States*, ranked the estimated crime rates of the fifty states for 1981. Using a partial year's data, the F.B.I. estimated Montana's crime rate at 5018.9. Although this is higher than the crime rate of 4529.3 figured using a full year's data, the following table shows where Montana fell in relation to other states when comparing 1981 estimated crime rates.

1981
ESTIMATED CRIME RATE OF EACH STATE BY RANK FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST

Rank	State	Crime Rate*	Rank	State	Crime Rate*
1.	West Virginia	2618.7	26.	Missouri	5351.4
2.	North Dakota	2991.0	27.	Kansas	5404.4
3.	Kentucky	3531.5	28.	Ohio	5447.4
4.	Mississippi	3537.4	29.	Georgia	5628.5
5.	Pennsylvania	3683.2	30.	Utah	5750.0
6.	Arkansas	3796.5	31.	Massachusetts	5835.4
7.	Nebraska	4177.5	32.	Connecticut	5837.3
8.	Maine	4243.3	33.	Rhode Island	5851.8
9.	Tennesse	4311.4	34.	Texas	6050.3
10.	New Hampshire	4321.8	35.	New Jersey	6179.8
11.	North Carolina	4520.8	36.	New Mexico	6200.6
12.	Idaho	4530.8	37.	Hawaii	6543.4
13.	Indiana	4539.8	38.	Maryland	6557.7
14.	Virginia	4670.8	39.	Alaska	6594.9
15.	Iowa	4716.5	40.	Delaware	6689.3
16.	Minnesota	4736.7	41.	Washington	6742.0
17.	Wisconsin	4766.8	42.	Michigan	6854.0
18.	Oklahoma	4837.3	43.	New York	6905.4
19.	Alabama	4898.7	44.	Oregon	7036.9
20.	Illinois	4950.2	45.	Colorado	7353.2
21.	**Montana**	**5018.9**	46.	California	7590.5
22.	Vermont	5060.8	47.	Arizona	7613.9
23.	Wyoming	5131.9	48.	Florida	8032.5
24.	Louisiana	5267.7	49.	Nevada	8592.0
25.	South Carolina	5319.1	50.	Dist. of Columbia	10934.0

*Estimated crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime In The United States — 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982).

THE UNITED STATES AND MONTANA COMPARISONS

Comparison of the crime rate for the nation and this state shows Montana had a crime rate of 4,529.3 per 100,000 population while the United States crime rate was 5,799.9. This indicates that Montana had a lower crime rate than the national average.

A comparison of the percentage change in the crime index from 1980 to 1981 provides a measure of fluctuation in criminal activity. The number of index crimes decreased 2.5 percent in Montana in 1981. This exceeded the national rate of decrease of 1.7 percent.

UNITED STATES AND MONTANA — 1981
COMPARISON OF CRIME RATE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CRIME INDEX

INDEX OFFENSES	1981 Crime Rate		% Change 1980-1981 Crime Index	
	United States*	Montana**	United States*	Montana**
Homicide	9.8	5.1	- 3.9	+33.3
Rape	35.6	23.5	- 2.2	+12.0
Robbery	250.6	35.4	+ 2.9	+ 8.9
Aggravated Assault	280.9	166.0	- 3.3	+ 5.8
Total Offenses Against Persons	**576.9**	**230.0**	**- .7**	**+ 7.4**
Burglary	1,632.1	902.0	- 2.2	+ 1.7
Larceny/Theft	3,122.3	3,149.6	- 1.1	- 3.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	468.7	247.7	- 5.2	- 15.4
Total Offenses Against Property	**5,223.0**	**4,299.4**	**- 1.8**	**- 3.0**
TOTAL INDEX CRIME	**5,799.9**	**4,529.3**	**- 1.7**	**- 2.5**

* Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States — 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982).

** Source: State of Montana, Montana Board of Crime Control, Criminal Justice Data Center, Helena, Montana 1982.

1981
OFFENSE SUMMARY

* Crimes against property accounted for 94.9 percent of all reported index offenses.

* Crimes against persons accounted for 5.1 percent of all reported index offenses.

* An index crime occurred every 14 minutes with a property crime occurring every 15 minutes. A violent crime occurred every 5 hours.

* From 1973 through 1981, the number of crimes increased 45.9 percent while the estimated population increased only 9.8 percent.

* Crime rates relate the incidence of crime to population. The crime rate can be considered a victim risk rate because it demonstrates the risk of becoming a crime victim. Thus, of every 100 Montanans, 4.5 were victims of an index crime and 6.9 of every 100 were victims of either an index crime or a serious crime.

* Of the 35,872 actual major offenses, 20.5 percent were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means.

SECTION THREE

MONTANA CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

The 1981 crime rate for each county in Montana is listed below. Eight counties were above the statewide average of 4,529.3 crimes reported per 100,000 of population. These eight counties contained 45.3 percent of the total state population and were the scene of 65.0 percent of the reported index crimes.

The eight counties are not a contiguous geographical high-crime area, nor do they all represent high population areas. Of the eight, the first four counties correspond to the high population areas of the state. The other four, Roosevelt, Broadwater, Lincoln, and Hill are moderate to low population areas. In areas of relatively low population any fluctuation in the number of crimes creates a major impact on the crime rate.

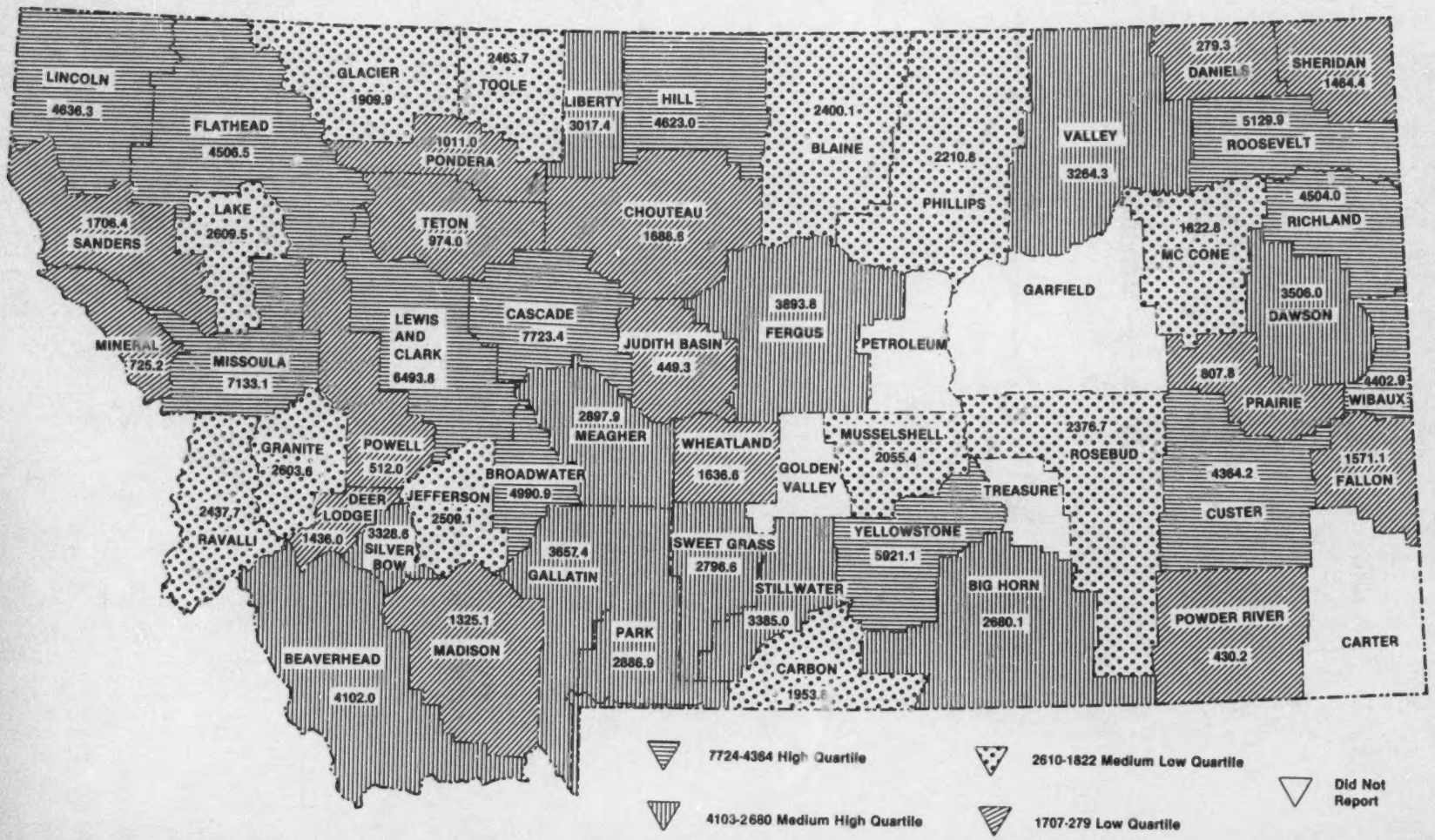
CRIME RATE BY COUNTY
1981 Ranking

Rank	County	Crime Rate	Rank	County	Crime Rate
1.	Cascade	7723.4	26.	Granite	2603.6
2.	Missoula	7133.1	27.	Jefferson	2509.1
3.	Lewis & Clark	6493.8	28.	Toole	2463.7
4.	Yellowstone	5921.1	29.	Ravalli	2437.7
5.	Roosevelt	5129.9	30.	Blaine	2400.1
6.	Broadwater	4990.9	31.	Rosebud	2376.7
7.	Lincoln	4636.5	32.	Phillips	2210.8
8.	Hill	4623.0	33.	Musselshell	2055.4
STATE TOTAL		4529.3	34.	Carbon	1953.8
9.	Flathead	4506.5	35.	Glacier	1909.9
10.	Richland	4504.0	36.	McCone	1822.8
11.	Wibaux	4402.9	37.	Sanders	1706.4
12.	Custer	4364.2	38.	Choteau	1688.6
13.	Beaverhead	4102.0	39.	Wheatland	1636.6
14.	Fergus	3893.8	40.	Fallon	1571.1
15.	Gallatin	3657.4	41.	Sheridan	1464.4
16.	Dawson	3506.0	42.	Deer Lodge	1436.0
17.	Stillwater	3385.0	43.	Madison	1325.1
18.	Silver Bow	3328.6	44.	Pondera	1011.0
19.	Valley	3264.3	45.	Teton	974.0
20.	Liberty	3017.4	46.	Prairie	807.8
21.	Meagher	2897.9	47.	Mineral	725.2
22.	Park	2886.9	48.	Powell	512.0
23.	Sweet Grass	2796.6	49.	Judith Basin	449.3
24.	Big Horn	2680.1	50.	Powder River	430.2
25.	Lake	2609.5	51.	Daniels	279.3

Carter, Garfield, Golden Valley, Petroleum, and Treasure Counties did not report.

MONTANA — 1981
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION (BY QUARTILE)

The map below shows a breakdown, by quartile, for each county's 1981 crime rate. The high quartile counties had crime rates below 7,724 but above 4,364. Medium high quartile counties had crime rates below 4,103 but above 2,680. Medium low quartile county crime rates were between 2,610 and 1,822. The low quartile county crime rates fell between 1,707 and 279. Five counties did not report.



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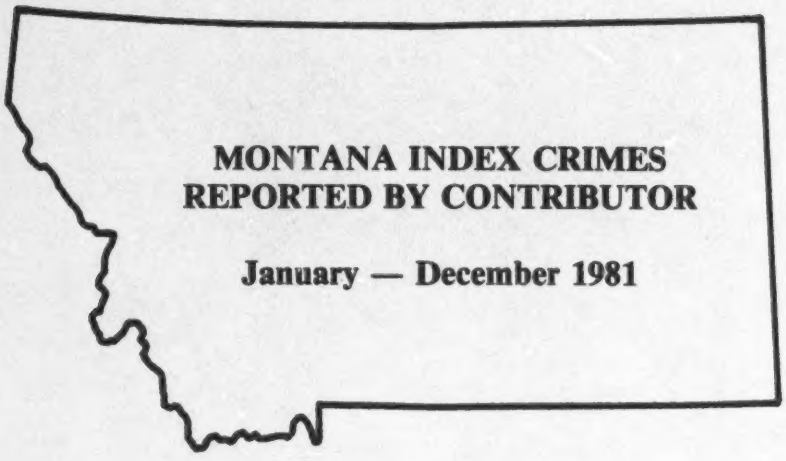

MONTANA INDEX CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

January — December 1981

This section is a summary of offenses reported to each law enforcement agency. Several crime rates may appear to be extreme for some jurisdicitions; however, this is because in communities with low populations, any flucutation in the number of crimes creates a major impact on the crime rate.

The population figures for each jurisdiction are provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Bureau of Census.

INDEX CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1981 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY		**8313**	**4102.0**	**341**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**40**	**51**	**219**	**22**
Sheriff	6	4280	1098.1	47	1	2	0	2	5	33	4
Dillon	12	4033	7289.9	294	0	6	0	38	46	186	18
BIG HORN COUNTY		**11231**	**2680.1**	**301**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**21**	**112**	**144**	**13**
Sheriff	12	6262	3577.1	224	0	3	2	21	79	106	13
Crow Tribe	A	4969	1549.6	77	0	2	4	0	33	38	0
BLAINE COUNTY		**7083**	**2400.1**	**170**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**25**	**44**	**91**	**6**
Sheriff	12	3963	2800.9	111	0	0	0	13	21	71	6
Ft. Belknap	A	2097	2622.8	55	1	2	0	9	23	20	0
Harlem	12	1023	391.0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
BROADWATER COUNTY		**3306**	**4990.9**	**165**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**21**	**128**	**7**
Sheriff	12	3306	4990.9	165	0	0	0	9	21	128	7
CARBON COUNTY		**8189**	**1953.8**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**67**	**78**	**8**
Sheriff	12	6271	2344.1	147	0	0	0	3	61	77	6
Red Lodge	8	1918	677.8	13	0	0	0	4	6	1	2
CARTER COUNTY											
Sheriff	0	1824	DID	NOT	REPORT						
CASCADE COUNTY		**81713**	**7723.4**	**6311**	**2**	**18**	**72**	**85**	**1441**	**4394**	**299**
Sheriff	12	24392	819.9	200	0	2	4	7	56	118	13
Great Falls	12	57321	10661.0	6111	2	16	68	78	1385	4276	286
CHOTEAU COUNTY		**6173**	**1688.6**	**103**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**19**	**66**	**10**
Sheriff	12	4453	1549.5	69	2	0	0	1	11	47	8
Fort Benton	11	1720	1976.7	34	0	0	0	5	8	19	2
CUSTER COUNTY		**13244**	**4364.2**	**578**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**14**	**119**	**390**	**53**
Sheriff	10	3530	2068.0	73	0	0	0	4	7	56	6
Miles City	12	9714	5198.7	505	0	0	2	10	112	334	47
DANIELS COUNTY		**2864**	**279.3**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**
Sheriff	5	2864	279.3	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
DAWSON COUNTY		**12008**	**3506.0**	**421**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**11**	**32**	**350**	**27**
Sheriff	12	5897	2255.4	133	0	0	0	1	7	121	4
Glendive	12	6111	4712.8	288	0	0	1	10	25	229	23
DEER LODGE COUNTY/ ANACONDA		**12674**	**1436.0**	**182**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**70**	**98**	**7**
Sheriff	4	12674	1436.0	182	1	0	1	5	70	98	7
FALLON COUNTY		**3819**	**1571.1**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**10**	**37**	**9**
Sheriff	12	1431	1327.7	19	0	0	0	0	2	13	4
Baker	12	2388	1716.9	41	0	0	2	2	8	24	5
FERGUS COUNTY		**13226**	**3893.8**	**515**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**90**	**377**	**19**
Sheriff	12	6053	1833.8	111	0	0	0	5	16	86	4
Lewistown	12	7173	5632.2	404	0	0	0	24	74	291	15

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1981 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
FLATHEAD COUNTY		**52147**	**4506.5**	**2350**	**7**	**27**	**1**	**98**	**511**	**1585**	**121**
Sheriff	12	34937	3394.7	1186	2	21	0	54	352	698	59
Columbia Falls	3	3144	1145.0	36	0	0	0	0	7	29	0
Kalispell	12	10436	8058.6	841	5	4	1	37	97	650	47
Whitefish	12	3630	7906.3	287	0	2	0	7	55	208	15
GALLATIN COUNTY		**43391**	**3636.7**	**1578**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**39**	**220**	**1239**	**73**
Sheriff	12	20750	597.6	124	0	0	0	9	21	87	7
Bozeman	12	21899	5867.8	1285	0	1	5	27	165	1027	60
West Yellowstone	12	742	22776.3	169	0	1	0	3	34	125	6
GARFIELD COUNTY											
Sheriff	0	1671	DID	NOT	REPORT						
GLACIER COUNTY		**9791**	**1909.9**	**187**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**13**	**112**	**52**	**0**
Sheriff	0	3159	DID	NOT	REPORT						
Blackfeet Tribe	A	6632	2819.7	187	1	5	4	13	112	52	0
GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY											
Sheriff	0	1031	DID	NOT	REPORT						
GRANITE COUNTY		**2727**	**2503.6**	**71**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**26**	**31**	**5**
Sheriff	12	2727	2603.6	71	1	2	0	6	26	31	5
HILL COUNTY		**18170**	**4623.0**	**840**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**50**	**182**	**561**	**36**
Sheriff	8	5286	2005.3	106	0	1	0	7	45	47	6
Rocky Boy Tribe	A	1817	2477.6	47	0	0	0	3	15	29	0
Havre	12	10987	6252.8	687	1	3	6	40	122	485	30
JEFFERSON COUNTY		**7134**	**2509.1**	**179**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**38**	**114**	**11**
Sheriff	12	7134	2509.1	179	0	0	0	16	38	114	11
JUDITH BASIN COUNTY		**2671**	**449.3**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**
Sheriff	5	2671	449.3	12	0	0	1	1	4	5	1
LAKE COUNTY		**19352**	**2809.5**	**505**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**24**	**122**	**315**	**35**
Sheriff	12	14504	2764.8	401	1	4	2	19	102	240	33
Flathead Tribe	A	3300	2454.5	81	0	1	1	5	16	58	0
Ronan	5	1548	1485.8	23	0	0	0	0	4	17	2
LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY		**43626**	**6493.8**	**2833**	**1**	**12**	**23**	**59**	**455**	**2121**	**162**
Sheriff	12	17826	2614.2	466	0	9	1	20	143	259	34
East Helena	12	1665	5705.7	95	0	0	0	5	4	77	9
Helena	12	24135	9413.7	2272	1	3	22	34	308	1785	119
LIBERTY COUNTY		**2353**	**3017.4**	**71**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**14**	**50**	**5**
Sheriff	12	2353	3017.4	71	0	1	0	1	14	50	5
LINCOLN COUNTY		**17967**	**4636.3**	**833**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**56**	**182**	**555**	**29**
Sheriff	12	14084	3990.3	562	1	3	5	53	130	349	21
Troy	12	1098	2276.9	25	0	0	0	1	5	16	3
Libby	12	2785	8833.0	246	0	0	2	2	47	190	5
McCONE COUNTY		**2743**	**1822.8**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**49**	**0**
Sheriff	12	2743	1822.8	50	0	0	0	0	1	49	0

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1981 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
MADISON		**5509**	**1325.1**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**17**	**42**	**4**
Sheriff	12	5509	1325.1	73	0	0	0	10	17	42	4
MEAGHER COUNTY		**2174**	**2897.9**	**63**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**15**	**45**	**1**
Sheriff	12	2174	2897.9	63	0	1	0	1	15	45	1
MINERAL COUNTY		**3723**	**725.2**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**16**	**5**
Sheriff	3	3723	725.2	27	0	0	0	4	2	16	5
MISSOULA COUNTY		**74302**	**7133.1**	**5300**	**5**	**40**	**47**	**188**	**888**	**3824**	**308**
Sheriff	12	43158	3394.5	1465	4	13	11	100	328	907	102
Missoula	12	31144	12313.8	3835	1	27	36	88	560	2917	206
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY		**4476**	**2055.4**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**23**	**49**	**2**
Sheriff	12	4476	2055.4	92	0	0	0	18	23	49	2
PARK COUNTY		**12851**	**2886.9**	**371**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**13**	**68**	**264**	**23**
Sheriff	9	5760	1875.0	108	0	0	3	11	24	63	7
Livingston	12	7091	3708.9	263	0	0	0	2	44	201	16
PETROLEUM COUNTY											
Sheriff	0	666	DID	NOT	REPORT						
PHILLIPS COUNTY		**5428**	**2210.8**	**120**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**94**	**7**
Sheriff	12	3032	2506.6	76	1	1	0	6	7	55	6
Malta	12	2396	1836.4	44	0	0	0	1	3	39	1
PONDERA COUNTY		**6825**	**1011.0**	**69**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**11**	**47**	**8**
Sheriff	11	3710	1401.6	52	0	0	1	2	3	38	8
Conrad	12	3115	545.7	17	0	0	0	0	8	9	0
POWDER RIVER COUNTY		**2557**	**430.2**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**1**
Sheriff	12	2557	430.2	11	0	0	0	2	2	6	1
POWELL COUNTY		**7031**	**512.0**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**31**	**1**
Deer Lodge-Powell County Combined	3	7031	512.0	36	0	0	0	2	2	31	1
PRAIRIE COUNTY		**1857**	**807.8**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**9**	**1**
Sheriff	12	1857	807.8	15	0	0	0	0	5	9	1
RAVALLI COUNTY		**22726**	**2437.7**	**554**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**34**	**94**	**404**	**20**
Sheriff	9	18831	1635.6	308	0	1	1	23	69	204	10
Stevensville	10	1203	5486.3	66	0	0	0	2	14	46	4
Hamilton	12	2692	6686.5	180	0	0	0	9	11	154	6
RICHLAND COUNTY		**12389**	**4504.0**	**558**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**26**	**73**	**408**	**50**
Sheriff	5	6589	2018.5	133	0	0	0	10	15	100	8
Sidney	12	5800	7327.6	425	0	0	1	16	58	308	42
ROOSEVELT COUNTY		**10585**	**5129.9**	**543**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**45**	**99**	**348**	**33**
Sheriff	12	4490	6904.2	310	2	0	0	10	19	249	30
Fort Peck Tribe	A	5095	3022.6	154	1	13	0	29	45	65	1
Poplar	10	1000	7900.0	79	0	1	1	6	35	34	2

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1981 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY/ THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
ROSEBUD COUNTY		**10098**	**2376.7**	**240**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**10**	**43**	**156**	**28**
Sheriff	12	6988	3362.9	235	1	0	2	10	43	155	24
Northern Cheyenne	A	3110	160.8	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
SANDERS COUNTY		**8673**	**1706.4**	**148**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**30**	**93**	**8**
Sheriff	12	8673	1706.4	148	1	0	0	16	30	93	8
SHERIDAN COUNTY		**5463**	**1464.4**	**80**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**20**	**48**	**7**
Sheriff	12	2987	937.4	28	0	0	1	1	13	10	3
Plentywood	5	2476	2100.2	52	0	1	0	2	7	38	4
SILVER BOW COUNTY		**38455**	**3328.6**	**1280**	**0**	**8**	**21**	**159**	**279**	**719**	**94**
Butte-Silver Bow Combined	12	38455	3328.6	1280	0	8	21	159	279	719	94
STILLWATER COUNTY		**5672**	**3385.0**	**192**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**16**	**28**	**140**	**7**
Sheriff	12	5672	3385.0	192	0	0	1	16	28	140	7
SWEETGRASS COUNTY		**3254**	**2796.6**	**91**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**25**	**61**	**3**
Sheriff	10	3254	2796.6	91	0	0	0	2	25	61	3
TETON COUNTY		**6571**	**974.0**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**14**	**45**	**1**
Sheriff	12	6571	974.0	64	0	0	0	4	14	45	1
TOOLE COUNTY		**5642**	**2463.7**	**139**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**22**	**101**	**9**
Sheriff	9	5642	2463.7	139	0	0	0	7	22	101	9
TREASURE COUNTY		**944**									
Sheriff	0	994	DID	NOT	REPORT						
VALLEY COUNTY		**10385**	**3264.3**	**339**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**13**	**27**	**279**	**16**
Sheriff	12	5868	1959.8	115	1	1	0	3	11	92	7
Glasgow	12	4517	4959.0	224	0	2	0	0	6	187	9
WHEATLAND COUNTY		**2383**	**1636.6**	**39**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**23**	**1**
Sheriff	12	2383	1636.6	39	0	0	0	4	11	23	1
WIBAUX COUNTY		**1499**	**4402.9**	**66**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**18**	**46**	**0**
Sheriff	12	1499	4402.9	66	0	0	0	2	18	46	0
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY		**109371**	**5921.1**	**6476**	**8**	**21**	**66**	**110**	**1364**	**4542**	**365**
Sheriff	12	34559	4163.9	1439	2	1	8	49	256	1037	86
Laurel	8	5542	3951.6	219	0	0	3	8	48	152	8
Billings	12	69270	6955.4	4818	6	20	55	53	1060	3353	271
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK	**A**			**62**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**48**	**1**
STATE TOTAL		**792000**	**4529.3**	**35872**	**40**	**186**	**280**	**1315**	**7144**	**24945**	**1962**

1. A — Submitted Annually.
2. DID NOT REPORT means the agency did not report any data for the year.
3. The crime rate per 100,000 is given for each agency as if a full 12 months of data had been submitted.
4. The 1981 population data were obtained from the FBI-UCR program and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. FBI data were based on preliminary Bureau of the Census estimates.
5. The crime rate per 100,000 of 4529.3 for the state total is based upon the total state population of 792,000. If the crime rate is figured only for the population of those agencies reporting, the crime rate is 4584.5 for a population of 782,468.
6. Some cities are not indicated as their crime reports are submitted through the county sheriff's office.

S4705-1

CRIME IN MONTANA

1982
ANNUAL REPORT

Montana Board of Crime Control
303 N. Roberts
Helena, MT 59620

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

August 1983

criminal
justice
data
center

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Great Falls, MT

Harold Hanser
Yellowstone County Attorney
Billings, MT

Bill Gould
Lincoln County Commissioner
Eureka, MT

Kathleen Henson
Businesswoman
Superior, MT

Kenneth Rustad
Rancher
Baker, MT

Rex Manuel
State Representative
Fairfield, MT

Carroll South
Director
Department of Institutions
Helena, MT

Data used in preparation of this publication was compiled at the Criminal Justice Data Center and produced by the Research and Planning Bureau of the Montana Board of Crime Control.

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FOREWORD

The data presented in "Crime in Montana — 1982" shows a decrease of over 3.8% in the number of crimes which occurred in Montana between 1981 and 1982. This decline almost parallels the 4% drop in the national crime rate as reported by the F.B.I. Although the lower crime rate is welcome news to the citizenry of Montana, the decrease should not overshadow the gravity of the crime problem in our state and in the nation. In 1982, 34,495 major crimes were reported in Montana. This large number of reported crimes indicates the continuing need for financial support of law enforcement agencies and citizen involvement in reporting criminal activity.

This publication presents an overview of the nature and extent of crime in the State of Montana as reported to our law enforcement agencies. They, in turn, voluntarily submit their data to the Criminal Justice Data Center. I would like to thank these contributing law enforcement agencies. Without their support this publication would not be possible.

Mike A. Lavin
Administrator

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SECTION ONE

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the most complete and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It contains an extensive collection of facts and detailed analyses of the prevalence of different types of crime, crime trends, and offenses known and arrests made by law enforcement. It is a summary of the nature, extent, and location of crime in the state.

"Crime in Montana" addresses the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials. It also affords citizens an opportunity to assess the state's crime situation.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

Much of the information contained in this report was gathered by the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. The major functions of the Data Center are to develop, implement, and maintain data collection systems which store and analyze criminal justice system information. The Data Center is the statistical analysis center which processes Montana's criminal statistics for use by public and private entities.

Information gathered by the Data Center includes an inventory of law enforcement manpower and equipment, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) subgrant records, jail inspection reports, county demographics, and the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system records.

THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system collects and analyzes information about crime in the state of Montana.

The M.U.C.R. system evolved from and continues to comply with, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (F.B.I.) national Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.) program. The national U.C.R. program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the U.C.R. program, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the F.B.I. to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960s, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming responsibility for direct collection of the U.C.R. data. The number of law enforcement agencies participating in the U.C.R. and related programs grew from 400 in 1930 to over 15,000 by 1981.

Montana became involved in the National Uniform Crime Reporting program in September 1978 when the F.B.I. transferred data collection responsibility from its Uniform Crime Reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime.

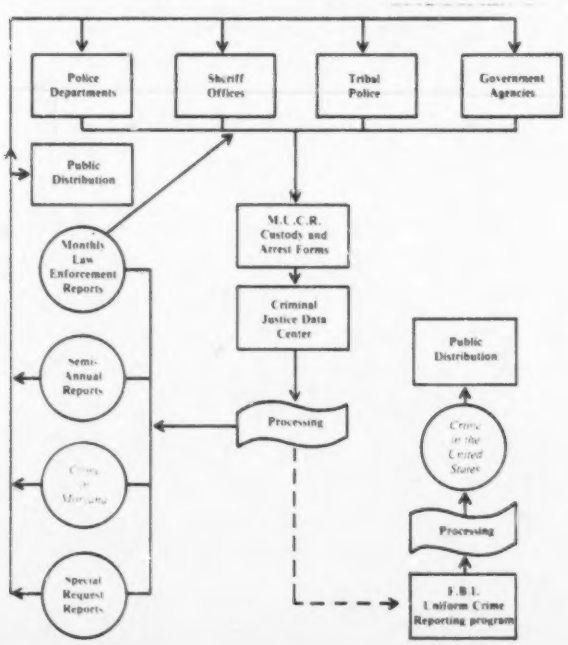
The M.U.C.R. system is comprised of two distinct data base systems. The "Offense and Activity" system summarizes the types of crimes being committed, unfounded and actual offenses, property stolen and/or recovered by type and value, time and location of offenses, the status of each case, and the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The "Custody" system records the types of arrests made, and the sex, race, and age of persons arrested.

The transfer of responsibility for data collection from the F.B.I. to the M.U.C.R. system has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the M.U.C.R. system provides contributors with both monthly and annual summaries of data from the "Offense and Activity" and "Custody" information systems. Data is furnished voluntarily by county law enforcement agencies, local police departments, and government agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.) and the National Park Service. This report was prepared from data submitted by all these agencies except the B.I.A. because their data was unavailable at the time of publication. Law enforcement agencies representing almost 94 percent of the Montana population provided data in 1982.

In addition to monthly reports to contributors, other reports and publications are compiled from M.U.C.R. system data. These include the annual *"Crime in Montana"* publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. The M.U.C.R. system data is also sent to the F.B.I. for processing with other state's Uniform Crime Reporting data. This information is published in the annual F.B.I. report *"Crime in the United States"*.

The flowchart below shows the movement of M.U.C.R. data through the Criminal Justice Data Center.

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
SOURCES AND USES OF DATA



THE JUVENILE PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Juvenile Probation Information System (J.P.I.S.) collects and analyzes juvenile justice data about cases referred to Montana Youth Courts. Fifteen Youth Court Probation offices voluntarily supply monthly data about the case number, date of birth, sex, ethnic origin, location of residence, and date of first referral of each youth. Information is also collected about the location and type of each offense charged, the referring agency, additional persons charged, whether the offense was committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs, youth court assigned, length of detention and/or stay in a shelter care facility, whether the youth was represented by counsel, case disposition, and probation dates.

The J.P.I.S. reports provide monthly feedback to contributing agencies by summarizing and categorizing data provided. The monthly reports are for internal agency use. An annual statewide report is generated for private and public use. The juvenile justice system information provided in this report was developed from the annual statewide report.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are included to assist the reader in fully understanding the information provided in this booklet.

Offenses Reported or Known by Police—These are the offenses that were reported to law enforcement as having occurred during the reporting period.

Unfounded or Baseless Offenses—These are the offenses which are determined to be unfounded, false, or baseless as the result of subsequent information, action, or investigation.

Actual Offenses—These are the verified offenses which occurred. The number of actual offenses is the difference between the "Offenses Reported or Known" and the "Unfounded or Baseless Offenses".

Cleared by Arrest—For M.U.C.R. purposes, an offense can be cleared by arrest or by exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest when the offender is identified, there is enough evidence to charge him, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses and the arrest of several persons may clear one offense. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute or the death of the offender, an offense can be cleared by exceptional means. No distinction is made between cleared by arrest and cleared by exceptional means in this publication.

M.U.C.R. CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The M.U.C.R. system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the F.B.I. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications may differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated. The purpose of the F.B.I. classifications is to establish a uniform statewide and national system for classifying similar offenses even though legal definitions may vary from state to state.

THE SEVEN MAJOR CRIMES

Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part 1 Offenses. The M.U.C.R. system divides these crimes into "Crimes Against Persons" and "Crimes Against Property". Definitions of these crimes follow.

The Seven Major Crimes—Part 1 Offenses

Crimes Against Persons .....

Homicide—The willful killing of one human being by another.

Rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will and all attempts to commit forcible rape.

Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property .....

Burglary—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

Larceny/Theft—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Motor Vehicle Theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Many Part 2 Offenses are reported in *"Crime in Montana"*. They encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not part of the Seven Major Crimes. These Part 2 Offenses are listed below.

PART 2 OFFENSES

Negligent Manslaughter
Other Assaults
Arson
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property—Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Vandalism
Weapons—Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Sex Offenses
Narcotic Drug Laws
Gambling
Offenses Against the Family and Children

CRIME INDEX

The crime index has been used nationwide for many years as a standard for comparing the amount and extent of serious crime. It is the total number of the actual offenses of the seven major crimes reported.

The crime index is only an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in a jurisdiction. It is not an absolute measure. If multiple crimes were committed during an incident and reported, only the most serious is recorded in the index.

CRIME RATE

The crime rate calculates the number of incidents which occur for every 100,000 residents in a reporting area. It is useful in comparing the amount of crime in two areas with unequal populations.

The crime rate is calculated by dividing the total number of index crimes by the population or estimated population and multiplying the answer by 100,000 as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Crimes}}{\text{Population of Law Enforcement Jurisdiction}} \times 100{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate}$$

CRIME FACTORS

The amount and type of crime reported in *"Crime in Montana"* is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. A considerable volume of crime is not reported to law enforcement agencies. Many crimes are unreported because victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity. Unidentified crimes can include, but are not limited to, buying stolen property, fraud, embezzlement, and shoplifting. Illegal activity requiring victim participation can include prostitution and narcotics activity. Other reasons crimes are unreported are that victims believe there is very little that can be done to catch the perpetrator, they fear the publicity of a police investigation, or the crime was too personal or private to report.

The following factors can also influence the type and volume of criminal activity in the state.

Density and size of community.
Demographic characteristics of the population.
Economic status of the population.
Influence on population stability by seasonal workers, tourism, etc.
Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population.
Effective strength of local law enforcement agencies.
Policies of prosecuting officials and the courts.
Public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement.

SECTION TWO

CRIME SUMMARY

STATE SUMMARY OF OFFENSES

The 1982 state summary of offenses known to the police is given on the following page. This summary presents a breakdown of the numbers of offenses reported to police, unfounded or baseless offenses reported, actual offenses, and offenses cleared by arrest. The column "Cleared by Arrest" gives the total numbers of offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest. The "Cleared by Arrest Under 18" presents only juvenile arrests. The "Percent of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest" is the percent of total offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest.

1982
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

PART 1 OFFENSES—
SEVEN MAJOR CRIMES

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Unfounded Offenses	Actual Offenses	Total Cleared By Arrest	Cleared By Arrest Under 18	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	28	1	27	21	0	77.8
Rape	144	16	128	65	4	50.8
Forcible	96*	13*	83*	50*	1*	60.2*
Attempted	48*	3*	45*	15*	3*	33.3*
Robbery	290	10	280	71	8	25.4
Aggravated Assault	1,384	49	1,335	575	63	43.1
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,846**	**76**	**1,770**	**732**	**75**	**41.4**
Burglary	6,762	253	6,509	1,016	313	15.6
Larceny/Theft	24,902	677	24,225	4,773	1,340	19.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,302	311	1,991	667	150	33.5
Autos	1,299*	216*	1,083*	404*	92*	37.3*
Trucks & Buses	569*	64*	505*	172*	31*	34.1*
Other Vehicles	434*	31*	403*	91*	27*	22.6*
Total Offenses Against Property	**33,966**	**1,241**	**32,725**	**6,456**	**1,803**	**19.7**
Total Seven Major Offenses	**35,812**	**1,317**	**34,495**	**7,188**	**1,927**	**20.8**

PART II OFFENSES

Negligent Manslaughter	5	0	5	4	1	80.0
Other Assaults-Simple-Not Aggravated	2,275	35	2,240	972	101	43.4
Arson	142	7	135	33	12	24.4
Forgery & Counterfeiting	645	8	637	217	40	34.1
Fraud	2,074	41	2,033	816	23	40.1
Embezzlement	18	1	17	7	0	41.2
Stolen Propery: Buying, Receiving, Possessing, Etc.	110	2	108	37	5	34.3
Vandalism	10,391	154	10,237	1,233	300	12.0
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	379	13	366	155	8	42.4
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	22	1	21	16	0	76.2
Sex Offenses	1,103	33	1,070	210	26	19.6
Narcotic Drug Laws	860	25	835	632	87	75.7
Narcotics	58*	1*	57*	47*	1*	82.5*
Marijuana	609*	13*	596*	468*	72*	78.5*
Dangerous Drugs	148*	10*	138*	95*	7*	68.8*
Synthetics	45*	1*	44*	22*	7*	50.0*
Gambling	32	2	30	11	0	36.7
Offenses Against Family and Children	425	41	384	122	3	31.8
Total Part 2 Offenses	**18,481**	**363**	**18,118**	**4,455**	**606**	**24.6**
GRAND TOTAL	**54,293**	**1,680**	**52,613**	**11,643**	**2,484**	**22.1**

*Indicates sub-categories of offense.

1982-CRIME RATE
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES

According to the F.B.I. and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Montana's estimated population in 1982 was 801,000. This is the population figure used in calculating the crime rates in this publication.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Homicide ...	27	3.4
Rape	128	16.0
Robbery	280	35.0
Aggravated Assault ...	1,335	166.7
Total	1,770	221.0

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Burglary	6,509	812.6
Larceny/ Theft	24,225	3024.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,991	248.6
Total	32,725	4,085.5

GRAND TOTAL 34,495 4,306.5

The 1982 Montana crime rate is 4,306.5. This means that 4,306 of every 100,000 Montana residents were victims of a major crime in 1982. The 1982 crime rate was lower than the 1981 rate of 4,529.3 per 100,000. In 1982 there were:

4,306 crimes per 100,000 persons
430.6 crimes per 10,000 persons
43.1 crimes per 1,000 persons
4.3 crimes per 100 persons

The overall incidence of crime decreased 3.9 percent between 1981 and 1982 for a total decrease of 2,160 offenses.

The seven major crimes decreased 3.8 percent between 1981 and 1982. Total offenses against persons decreased 2.8 percent from 1,821 to 1,770 offenses. Total offenses against property decreased 3.9 percent from 34,051 to 32,725 offenses.

Part II crimes decreased in 1982 by 4.1 percent, from 18,901 to 18,118 offenses.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON

A comparison of the total number of crimes reported between 1981 and 1982 provides a measure of the fluctuation in criminal activity.

The number of index crimes decreased by 1,377 between 1981 and 1982. There were 34,495 index crimes in 1982 and 35,872 in 1981. A comparison of both index crimes and Part 2 crimes between 1981 and 1982 including the percentage of change between the years is shown below.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON
1981-1982

Offense	1981	1982	Percent Change
Homicide	40	27	-32.5
Rape	186	128	-31.2
Robbery	280	280	no change
Aggrvated Assault	1,315	1,335	+ 1.5
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,821**	**1,770**	- 2.8
Burglary	7,144	6,509	- 8.9
Larceny/Theft	24,945	24,225	- 2.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,962	1,991	+ 1.5
Total Offenses Against Property	**34,051**	**32,725**	- 3.9
Total Seven Major Offenses	**35,872**	**34,495**	- **3.8**
Negligent Manslaughter	9	5	-44.4
Other Assaults	2,707	2,240	-17.3
Arson	186	135	-27.4
Forgery &Counterfeiting	639	637	- .3
Fraud	1,721	2,033	+18.1
Embezzlement	11	17	+54.6
Stolen Property	189	108	-42.9
Vandalism	10,837	10,237	- 5.5
Weapons	313	366	+16.9
Prostitution	36	21	-41.7
Sex Offenses	745	1,070	+43.6
Drugs	963	835	-13.3
Gambling	35	30	-14.3
Offenses AgainstThe Family	510	384	-24.7
Total Part 2 Offenses	**18,901**	**18,118**	- 4.1
GRAND TOTAL	**54,773**	**52,613**	- 3.9

The overall incidence of crime decreased 3.9 percent between 1981 and 1982 for a total decrease of 2,160 offenses.

The seven major crimes decreased 3.8 percent between 1981 and 1982. Total offenses against persons decreased 2.8 percent from 1,821 to 1,770 offenses. Total offenses against property decreased 3.9 percent from 34,051 to 32,725 offenses.

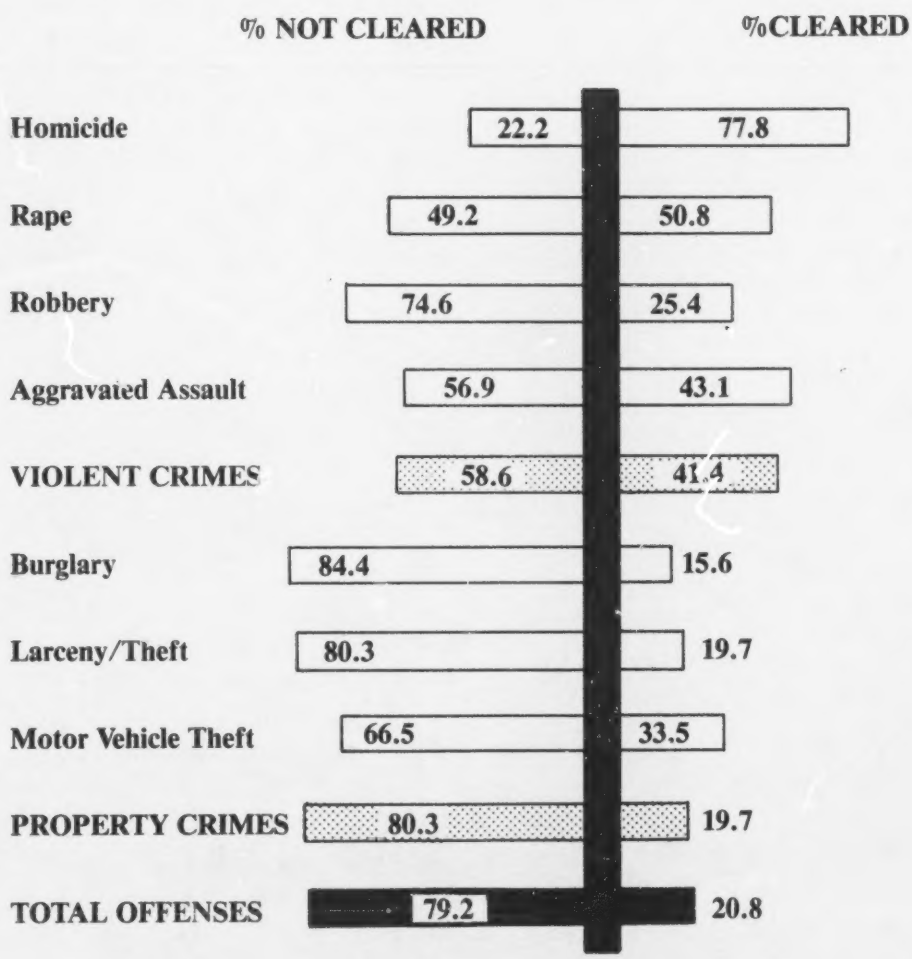
Part II crimes decreased in 1982 by 4.1 percent, from 18,901 to 18,118 offenses.

CLEARANCES

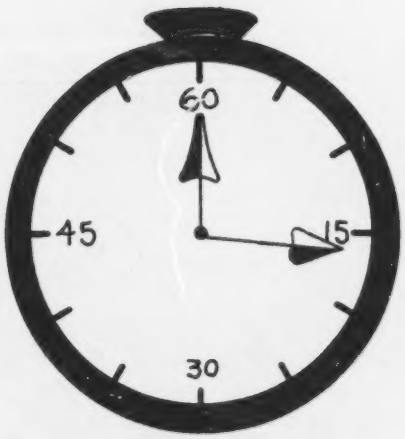
An offense is considered cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, gathered sufficient evidence, and filed a charge. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The following illustration shows the percentage of actual offenses cleared by arrest. Note that property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft, have the lowest percentages of clearance, while violent crimes or crimes against persons have the highest percentages of clearance.

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST—1982 SEVEN INDEXED CRIMES



1982 MONTANA CRIME CLOCK



one
INDEX CRIME
every
15 MINUTES 14 seconds

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every
4 HOURS 57 minutes

one
MURDER
every
13 DAYS 12 hours

one
RAPE
every
2 DAYS 20 hours

one
ROBBERY
every
1 DAY 7 hours

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every
6 HOURS 34 minutes

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every
16 MINUTES 4 seconds

one
BURGLARY
every
1 HOUR 21 minutes

one
LARCENY/THEFT
every
21 MINUTES 42 seconds

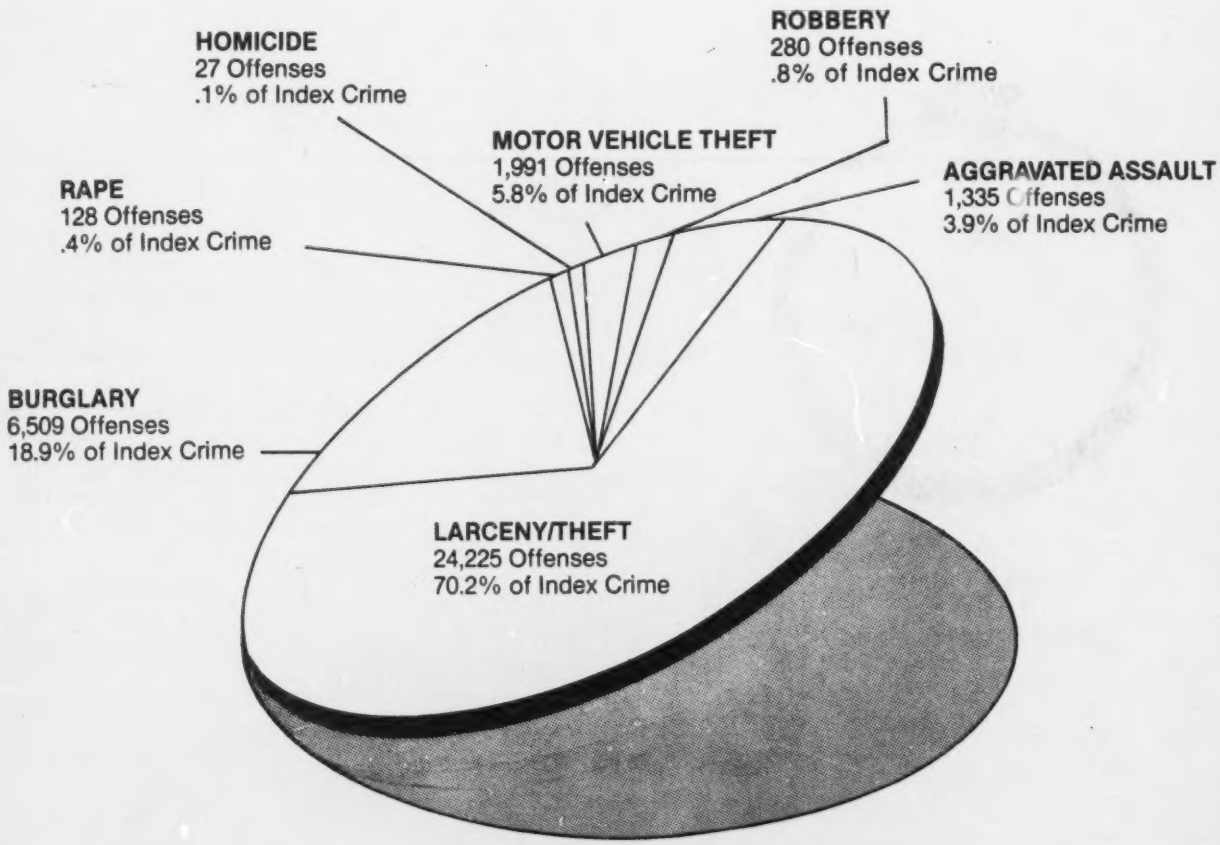
one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every
4 HOURS 24 minutes

CRIME INDEX PROFILE

The circle below shows the proportion of each index crime to the total of all 1982 index crimes.

The three property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft, accounted for 94.9 percent of all index crimes. The violent crimes, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, accounted for 5.1 percent of index crimes.

1982
CRIME INDEX PROFILE



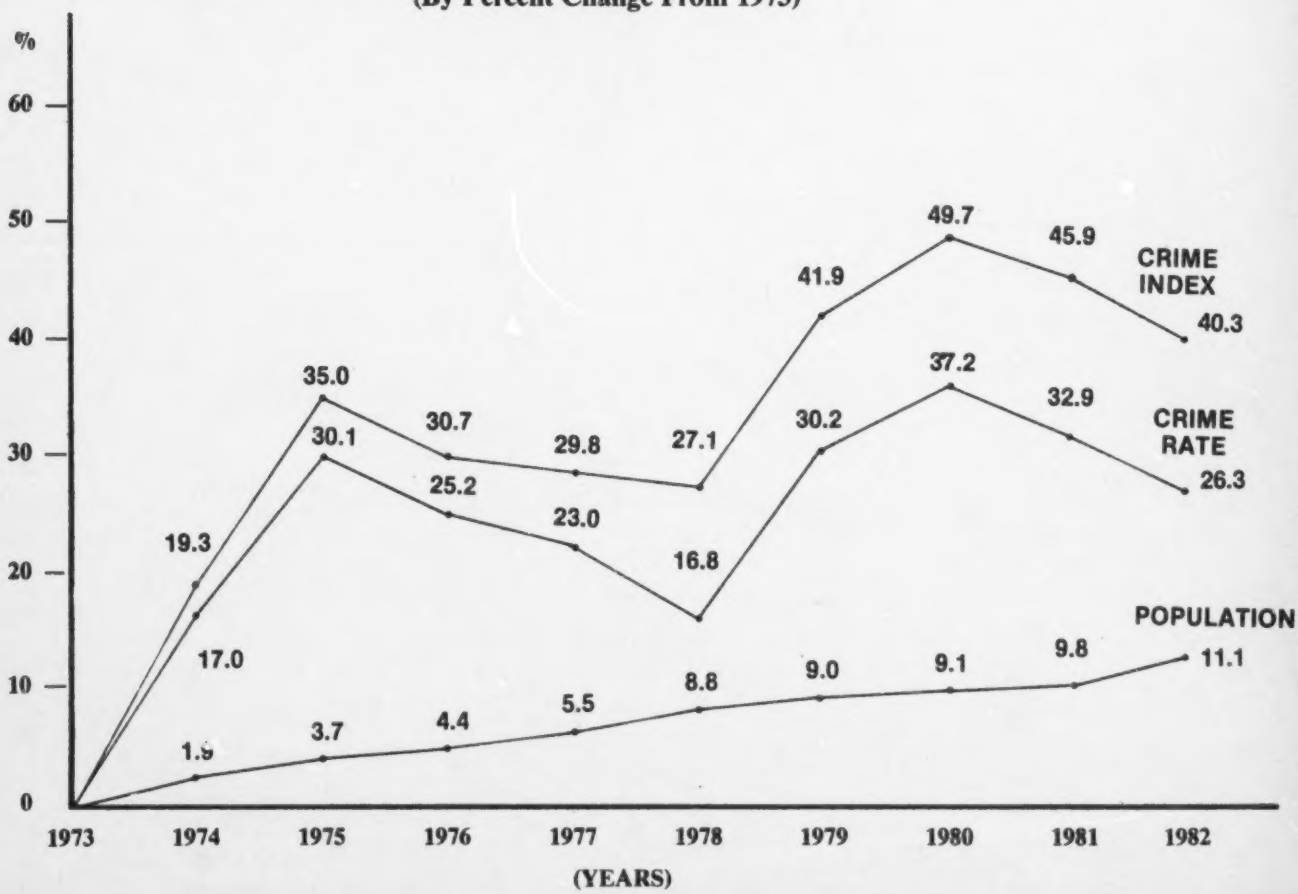
CRIME AND POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

The crime rate and population growth trends for the past ten years are shown below. 1973 was used as the base year because it was the year the Criminal Justice Data Center in Montana began collecting both arrest and offense data using a system which is similar to the current Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) program.

In 1973, 24,581 index crimes were recorded for a crime rate of 3409.3 with a population of 721,000. By 1982, the number of index crimes had risen to 34,495 for a crime rate of 4306.5 with an estimated population of 801,000. The 1982 figures represent a 40.3 percent increase in the crime index, a 26.3 percent increase in the crime rate, and an 11.1 percent increase in the population over the 1973 figures.

The crime index and crime rate figures have experienced much larger percentages of growth than the population has over the ten year period. The crime index and crime rates have shown sharp, but sporatic increases over the period while the state population has shown a slight, but steady increase.

CRIME INDEX, CRIME RATE, AND POPULATION
(By Percent Change From 1973)



1982
MONTANA OFFENSE SUMMARY

- Crimes against property accounted for 94.9 percent of all index offenses.
- Crimes against persons accounted for 5.1 percent of all index offenses.
- An index crime occurred every 15 minutes with a property crime occurring every 16 minutes. A violent crime occurred every 5 hours.
- Between 1973 and 1982, the number of crimes increased 40.3 percent while the estimated population increased only 11.1 percent.
- Crime rates reflect the incidence of crime within a population. The crime rate is a victim rate because it demonstrates the risk of becoming a crime victim. In 1982, 4.3 of every 100 Montana residents were victims of an index crime and 6.6 were victims of either an index crime or other serious crime.
- Of the 34,495 actual major offenses, 20.8 percent were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means.

SECTION THREE

MONTANA CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

The 1982 crime rate for each county in Montana is listed below. Thirteen counties had crime rates above the statewide average of 4306.5 crimes per 100,000 of population. These thirteen counties contained 59.8 percent of the state's population and were the scene of 78.0 percent of the reported index crimes.

The thirteen counties are not a contiguous geographical high crime area, nor do they all represent high population areas. Of the thirteen, six are considered high population areas of the state with populations of 43,850 or more. These six counties are Yellowstone, Missoula, Gallatin, Lewis & Clark, Flathead and Cascade. The other nine are moderate to low population areas. In areas of low population any fluctuation in the number of crimes has a major impact on the crime rate.

CRIME RATE BY COUNTY
1982 Ranking

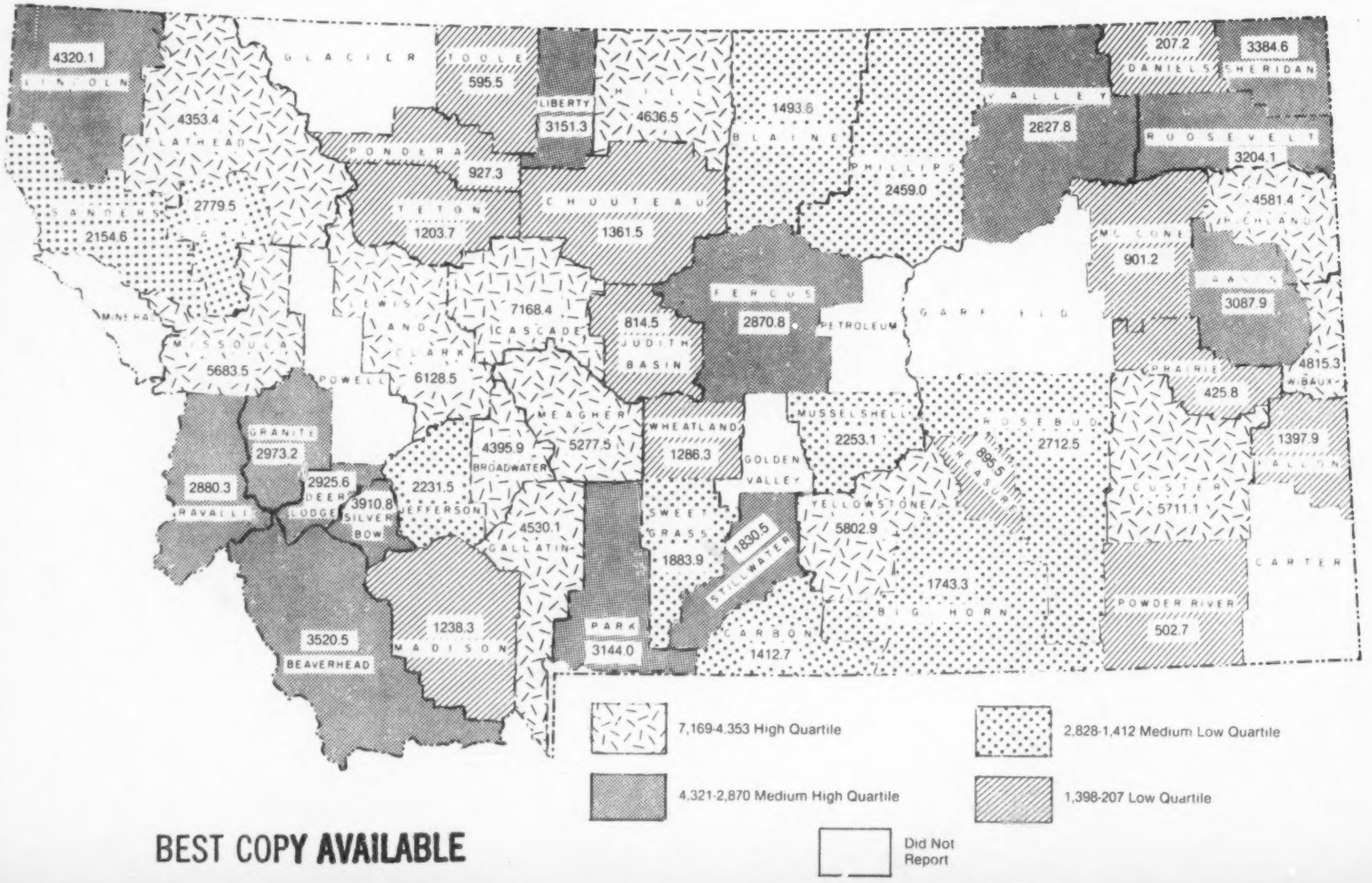
Rank	County	Crime Rate	Rank	County	Crime Rate
1.	Cascade	7168.4	26.	*Lake	2779.5
2.	Lewis & Clark	6128.5	27.	*Rosebud	2712.5
3.	Yellowstone	5802.9	28.	Phillips	2459.0
4.	Custer	5711.1	29.	Musseishell	2253.1
5.	Missoula	5683.5	30.	Jefferson	2231.5
6.	Meagher	5777.5	31.	Sanders	2154.6
7.	Wibaux	4815.3	32.	Sweet Grass	1883.9
8.	*Hill	4636.5	33.	Stillwater	1830.5
9.	Richland	4581.4	34.	Big Horn	1743.3
10.	Gallatin	4530.1	35.	*Blaine	1493.6
11.	Broadwater	4395.9	36.	*Carbon	1412.7
12.	*Flathead	4353.4	37.	Fallon	1397.9
13.	Lincoln	4320.1	38.	Choteau	1361.5
STATE TOTAL		4306.5	39.	Wheatland	1286.3
14.	Silver Bow	3910.8	40.	Madison	1238.3
15.	Beaverhead	3520.5	41.	Teton	1203.7
16.	Sheridan	3384.6	42.	Pondera	927.3
17.	*Roosevelt	3204.1	43.	McCone	901.2
18.	Liberty	3151.3	44.	Treasure	895.5
19.	*Park	3144.0	45.	Judith Basin	814.5
20.	Dawson	3087.9	46.	*Toole	595.5
21.	Granite	2973.2	47.	Powder River	502.7
22.	Deer Lodge	2925.6	48.	Prairie	425.8
23.	Ravalli	2880.3	49.	Daniels	207.2
24.	*Fergus	2870.8			
25.	Valley	2827.8			

* Denotes counties which did not have participation by all agencies within the county for all or part of 1983. A county's crime rate is decreased when there is less than 100 percent participation by all agencies.

Carter, Garfield, Glacier, Golden Valley, Mineral, Petroleum, and Powell Counties did not report.

MONTANA — 1982
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION (BY QUARTILE)

The map below shows a breakdown, by quartile, for each county's 1982 crime rate. The high quartile counties had crime rates below 7,169 but above 4,353. Medium high quartile county crime rates were between 4,321 and 2,870. Medium low county crime rates were between 2,828 and 1,412. Low quartile counties had crime rates below 1,398 but above 207. Seven counties did not report.



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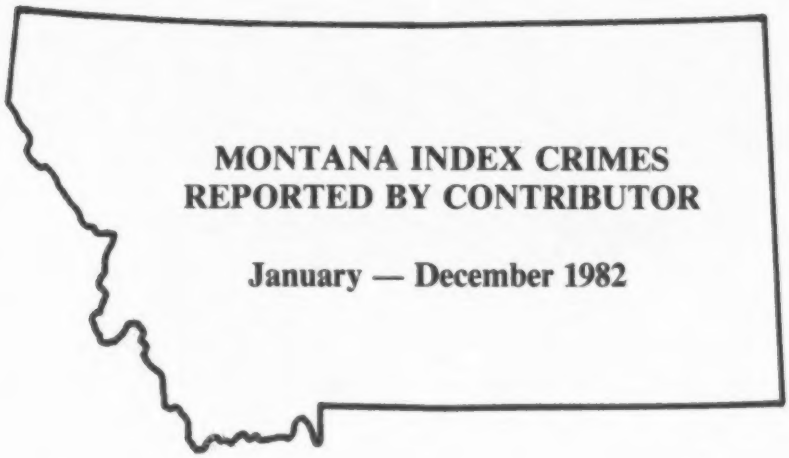


MONTANA INDEX CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

January — December 1982

This section contains a summary of offenses reported to each law enforcement agency. If the crime rates appear to be extreme for some jurisdictions, the cause could be a low population within that jurisdiction. In communities with low populations any fluctuation in the number of crimes has a major impact on the crime rate.

The population figures for each agency are provided by the F.B.I. through the U.S. Bureau of the Census and by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

MONTANA

INDEX CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1982 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY	**12**	**8408**	**3520.5**	**296**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**21**	**68**	**190**	**14**
Sheriff	12	4329	1570.8	68	0	0	0	1	22	41	4
Dillon	12	4079	5589.6	228	0	3	0	20	46	149	10
BIG HORN COUNTY	**P**	**11358**	**1743.3**	**198**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**34**	**47**	**94**	**14**
Sheriff	12	6070	3261.9	198	1	6	2	34	47	94	14
Crow Tribe	0	5288	DID NOT REPORT								
BLAINE COUNTY	**P**	**7164**	**1493.6**	**107**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**36**	**50**	**11**
Sheriff	12	4941	2165.6	107	1	0	1	8	36	50	11
Ft. Belknap	0	2223	DID NOT REPORT								
BROADWATER COUNTY	**12**	**3344**	**4395.9**	**147**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**16**	**117**	**7**
Sheriff	12	3344	4395.9	147	0	0	0	7	16	117	7
CARBON COUNTY	**P**	**8282**	**1412.7**	**117**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**37**	**63**	**6**
Sheriff	11	6342	1450.6	92	0	0	0	9	27	52	4
Red Lodge	12	1940	1288.7	25	0	0	0	2	10	11	2
CARTER COUNTY	**0**	**1845**									
Sheriff	0	1845	DID NOT REPORT								
CASCADE COUNTY	**12**	**82641**	**7168.4**	**5924**	**1**	**9**	**58**	**127**	**1268**	**4043**	**418**
Sheriff	12	23823	2594.1	618	0	3	12	75	108	271	149
Great Falls	12	57973	9124.9	5290	1	6	46	52	1158	3759	268
Belt	12	845	1893.5	16	0	0	0	0	2	13	1
CHOTEAU COUNTY	**12**	**6243**	**1361.5**	**85**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**55**	**6**
Sheriff	12	4504	1309.9	59	0	0	0	0	19	35	5
Fort Benton	12	1739	1495.1	26	0	0	0	0	5	20	1
CUSTER COUNTY	**12**	**13395**	**5711.1**	**765**	**0**	**6**	**3**	**28**	**195**	**492**	**41**
Sheriff	12	3571	3052.4	109	0	0	0	3	32	68	6
Miles City	12	9824	6677.5	656	0	6	3	25	163	424	35
DANIELS COUNTY	**12**	**2896**	**207.2**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**
Sheriff	12	2896	207.2	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
DAWSON COUNTY	**12**	**12144**	**3087.9**	**375**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**30**	**300**	**35**
Sheriff	12	5963	2029.2	121	0	0	1	2	4	105	9
Glendive	12	6181	4109.4	254	0	0	1	6	26	195	26
DEER LODGE COUNTY/ ANACONDA	**12**	**12818**	**2925.6**	**375**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**125**	**212**	**22**
Sheriff	12	12818	2925.6	375	0	0	0	16	125	212	22
FALLON COUNTY	**12**	**3863**	**1397.9**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**30**	**17**
Sheriff	12	1447	691.1	10	0	0	0	1	1	4	4
Baker	12	2416	1821.2	44	0	0	0	2	3	26	13
FERGUS COUNTY	**P**	**13376**	**2870.8**	**384**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**40**	**55**	**273**	**14**
Sheriff	12	6121	588.1	36	0	0	0	2	6	27	1
Lewistown	10	7255	4796.7	348	0	2	0	38	49	246	13

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1982 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
FLATHEAD COUNTY	**P**	**52740**	**4353.4**	**2296**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**111**	**462**	**1588**	**109**
Sheriff	12	35334	3025.4	1069	4	10	2	50	285	670	48
Columbia Falls	7	3180	2327.0	74	0	1	1	5	17	42	8
Kalispell	12	10555	8289.9	875	0	1	4	52	107	670	41
Whitefish	12	3671	7572.9	278	0	0	3	4	53	206	12
GALLATIN COUNTY	**12**	**43884**	**4530.1**	**1988**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**97**	**292**	**1464**	**126**
Sheriff	12	20986	2334.9	490	0	0	3	36	102	313	36
Bozeman	12	22148	6149.5	1362	0	0	5	55	174	1059	69
West Yellowstone	12	750	18133.3	136	0	1	0	6	16	92	21
GARFIELD COUNTY	**0**	**1690**									
Sheriff	0	1690					DID NOT REPORT				
GLACIER COUNTY	**0**	**9902**									
Sheriff	0	3347					DID NOT REPORT				
Blackfeet Tribe	0	6555					DID NOT REPORT				
GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY	**0**	**1042**									
Sheriff	0	1042					DID NOT REPORT				
GRANITE COUNTY	**12**	**2758**	**2973.2**	**82**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**15**	**55**	**6**
Sheriff	12	2758	2973.2	82	1	0	2	3	15	55	6
HILL COUNTY	**P**	**16376**	**4636.5**	**852**	**0**	**2**	**10**	**11**	**127**	**658**	**44**
Sheriff	12	5408	1701.2	92	0	1	1	5	29	53	3
Rocky Boy Tribe	0	1857					DID NOT REPORT				
Havre	12	11111	6840.1	760	0	1	9	6	98	605	41
JEFFERSON COUNTY	**12**	**7215**	**2231.5**	**161**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**25**	**26**	**102**	**5**
Sheriff	12	5738	1777.6	102	1	1	0	17	15	64	4
Boulder	12	1477	3994.6	59	1	0	0	8	11	38	1
JUDITH BASIN COUNTY	**12**	**2701**	**814.5**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**14**	**0**
Sheriff	12	2701	814.5	22	0	0	1	1	6	14	0
LAKE COUNTY	**P**	**19572**	**2779.5**	**544**	**1**	**5**	**6**	**17**	**121**	**335**	**59**
Sheriff	12	13547	4015.6	544	1	5	6	17	121	335	59
Flathead Tribe	0	6025					DID NOT REPORT				
LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY	**12**	**44122**	**6128.5**	**2704**	**1**	**13**	**29**	**84**	**321**	**2150**	**106**
Sheriff	12	18029	3078.4	555	1	5	3	33	88	394	31
East Helena	12	1684	5106.9	86	0	0	0	1	12	71	2
Helena	12	24409	8451.8	2063	0	8	26	50	221	1685	73
LIBERTY COUNTY	**12**	**2380**	**3151.3**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**10**	**55**	**9**
Sheriff	12	2380	3151.3	75	0	0	0	1	10	55	9
LINCOLN COUNTY	**12**	**18171**	**4320.1**	**785**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**41**	**157**	**538**	**45**
Sheriff	12	17046	4394.0	749	0	3	1	38	144	523	40
Troy	12	1125	3200.0	36	0	0	0	3	13	15	5
McCONE COUNTY	**12**	**2774**	**901.2**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**19**	**2**
Sheriff	12	2774	901.2	25	0	0	0	2	2	19	2

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1982 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
MADISON COUNTY	**12**	**5572**	**1238.3**	**69**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**15**	**46**	**3**
Sheriff	12	5572	1238.3	69	0	0	0	5	15	46	3
MEAGHER COUNTY	**12**	**2198**	**5277.5**	**116**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**19**	**78**	**9**
Sheriff	12	2198	5277.5	116	0	0	3	7	19	78	9
MINERAL COUNTY	**0**	**3765**									
Sheriff	0	3765					DID NOT REPORT				
MISSOULA COUNTY	**12**	**75147**	**5683.5**	**4271**	**3**	**23**	**28**	**89**	**712**	**3238**	**178**
Sheriff	12	43649	2517.8	1099	0	7	7	26	254	754	51
Missoula	12	31498	10070.5	3172	3	16	21	63	458	2484	127
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY	**12**	**4527**	**2253.1**	**102**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**28**	**57**	**10**
Sheriff	12	4527	2253.1	102	0	1	0	6	28	57	10
PARK COUNTY	**0**	**12977**	**3144.0**	**408**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**51**	**332**	**18**
Sheriff	0	5825					DID NOT REPORT				
Livingston	12	7172	5686.8	408	0	0	1	6	51	332	18
PETROLEUM COUNTY	**0**	**673**									
Sheriff	0	673					DID NOT REPORT				
PHILLIPS COUNTY	**12**	**5490**	**2459.0**	**135**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**8**	**101**	**13**
Sheriff	12	3066	2478.8	76	0	0	0	9	8	46	13
Malta	12	2424	2434.0	59	0	0	0	4	0	55	0
PONDERA COUNTY	**12**	**6902**	**927.3**	**64**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**47**	**8**
Sheriff	12	3752	1545.8	58	1	1	0	2	5	41	8
Conrad	12	3150	190.5	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
POWDER RIVER COUNTY	**12**	**2586**	**502.7**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**5**	**0**
Sheriff	12	2586	502.7	13	0	0	0	1	7	5	0
POWELL COUNTY	**0**	**7111**									
Sheriff	0	7111					DID NOT REPORT				
PRAIRIE COUNTY	**12**	**1879**	**425.8**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Sheriff	12	1879	425.8	8	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
RAVALLI COUNTY	**12**	**22984**	**2880.3**	**662**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**52**	**85**	**498**	**24**
Sheriff	12	19045	2131.8	406	1	0	1	41	58	289	16
Stevensville	12	1216	4687.5	57	0	0	0	7	6	42	2
Hamilton	12	2723	7308.1	199	0	0	1	4	21	167	6
RICHLAND COUNTY	**12**	**12529**	**4581.4**	**574**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**20**	**72**	**438**	**41**
Sheriff	12	6664	2881.2	192	0	0	1	12	31	135	13
Sidney	12	5865	6513.2	382	0	0	2	8	41	303	28
ROOSEVELT COUNTY	**P**	**10705**	**3204.1**	**343**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**51**	**246**	**32**
Sheriff	12	6544	4859.4	318	1	1	0	11	41	234	30
Fort Peck Tribe	0	5022					DID NOT REPORT				
Poplar	12	3149	793.9	25	0	0	0	1	10	12	2

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1982 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
ROSEBUD COUNTY	**P**	**10212**	**2712.5**	**277**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**52**	**201**	**22**
Sheriff	12	7015	3948.7	277	0	0	0	2	52	201	22
Northern Cheyenne	0	3197					DID NOT REPORT				
SANDERS COUNTY	**12**	**8772**	**2154.6**	**189**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**16**	**32**	**125**	**10**
Sheriff	12	8156	1826.9	149	5	0	0	14	27	98	5
Hot Springs	12	616	6493.5	40	0	1	0	2	5	27	5
SHERIDAN COUNTY	**12**	**5525**	**3384.6**	**187**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**46**		**8**
Sheriff	12	3009	1429.0	43	0	0	3	0	21	19	0
Plentywood	12	2516	5723.4	144	0	0	0	11	25	100	8
SILVER BOW COUNTY	**12**	**38892**	**3910.8**	**1521**	**2**	**9**	**18**	**181**	**332**	**900**	**79**
Butte-Silver Bow Combined	12	38892	3910.8	1521	2	9	18	181	332	900	79
STILLWATER COUNTY	**12**	**5736**	**1830.5**	**105**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**12**	**21**	**66**	**3**
Sheriff	12	5736	1830.5	105	0	1	2	12	21	66	3
SWEETGRASS COUNTY	**12**	**3291**	**1883.9**	**62**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**17**	**39**	**2**
Sheriff	12	3291	1883.9	62	0	1	0	3	17	39	2
TETON COUNTY	**12**	**6646**	**1203.7**	**80**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**23**	**47**	**6**
Sheriff	12	6646	1203.7	80	0	0	0	4	23	47	6
TOOLE COUNTY	**7**	**5706**	**595.9**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**17**	**12**	**3**
Sheriff	7	5706	595.9	34	0	0	0	2	17	12	3
TREASURE COUNTY	**12**	**1005**	**895.5**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**5**
Sheriff	12	1005	895.5	9	1	0	0	3	0	0	5
VALLEY COUNTY	**12**	**10503**	**2827.8**	**297**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**39**	**230**	**16**
Sheriff	12	5934	1533.5	91	0	1	0	1	19	63	7
Glasgow	12	4569	4508.6	206	0	0	0	10	20	167	9
WHEATLAND COUNTY	**12**	**2410**	**1286.3**	**31**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**21**	**1**
Sheriff	12	2410	1286.3	31	0	1	0	4	4	21	1
WIBAUX COUNTY	**12**	**1516**	**4815.3**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**11**	**51**	**6**
Sheriff	12	1516	4815.3	73	0	0	1	4	11	51	6
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY	**12**	**110617**	**5802.9**	**6419**	**1**	**25**	**86**	**169**	**1411**	**4354**	**373**
Sheriff	12	34954	3999.5	1398	0	1	9	109	278	919	82
Laurel	12	5605	5334.5	299	0	0	0	19	65	205	10
Billings	12	70058	6740.1	4722	1	24	77	41	1068	3230	281
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK	**12**			**79**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**70**	**1**
STATE TOTAL		**801000**	**4306.5**	**34495**	**27**	**128**	**280**	**1335**	**6509**	**24225**	**1991**

1. DID NOT REPORT means the agency did not report data to the Criminal Justice Data Center during the year 1982.

2. The crime rate per 100,000 population is given for each agency as if a full twelve months data had been submitted. "P" after the county name in the "months contributing" column denotes a county in which some of the contributing agencies reported for less than 12 months. The crime rate per 100,000 for these counties may appear lower than it would have if a full 12 months data had been available for all agencies within the county.

3. The 1982 population figures were obtained from the F.B.I. and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. F.B.I. figures were based on U. S. Bureau of the Census estimates.

4. The crime rate of 4306.5 for Montana is based on the total state population estimate of 801,000. If the crime rate is computed only for the population of those agencies which reported a full twelve months data in 1982, the crime rate increases to 4692.9 for a population of 730,011 and a crime index of 34,259.

5. The crime rates for some cities are not listed individually because their crime reports are submitted through the sheriff's office.

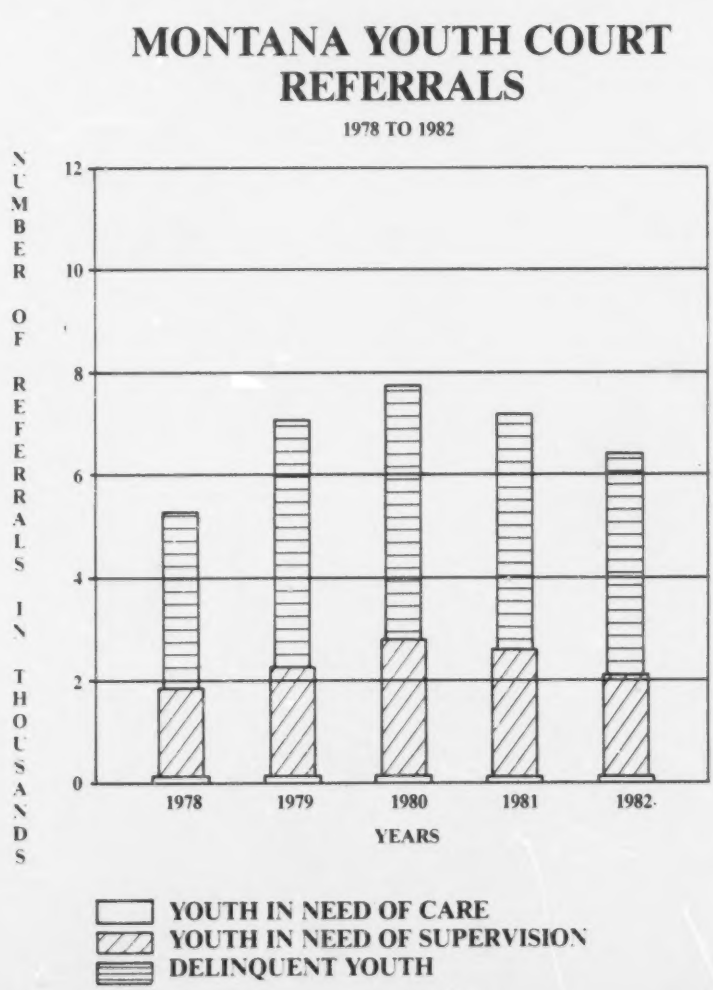
SECTION FOUR

JUVENILE PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (J.P.I.S)

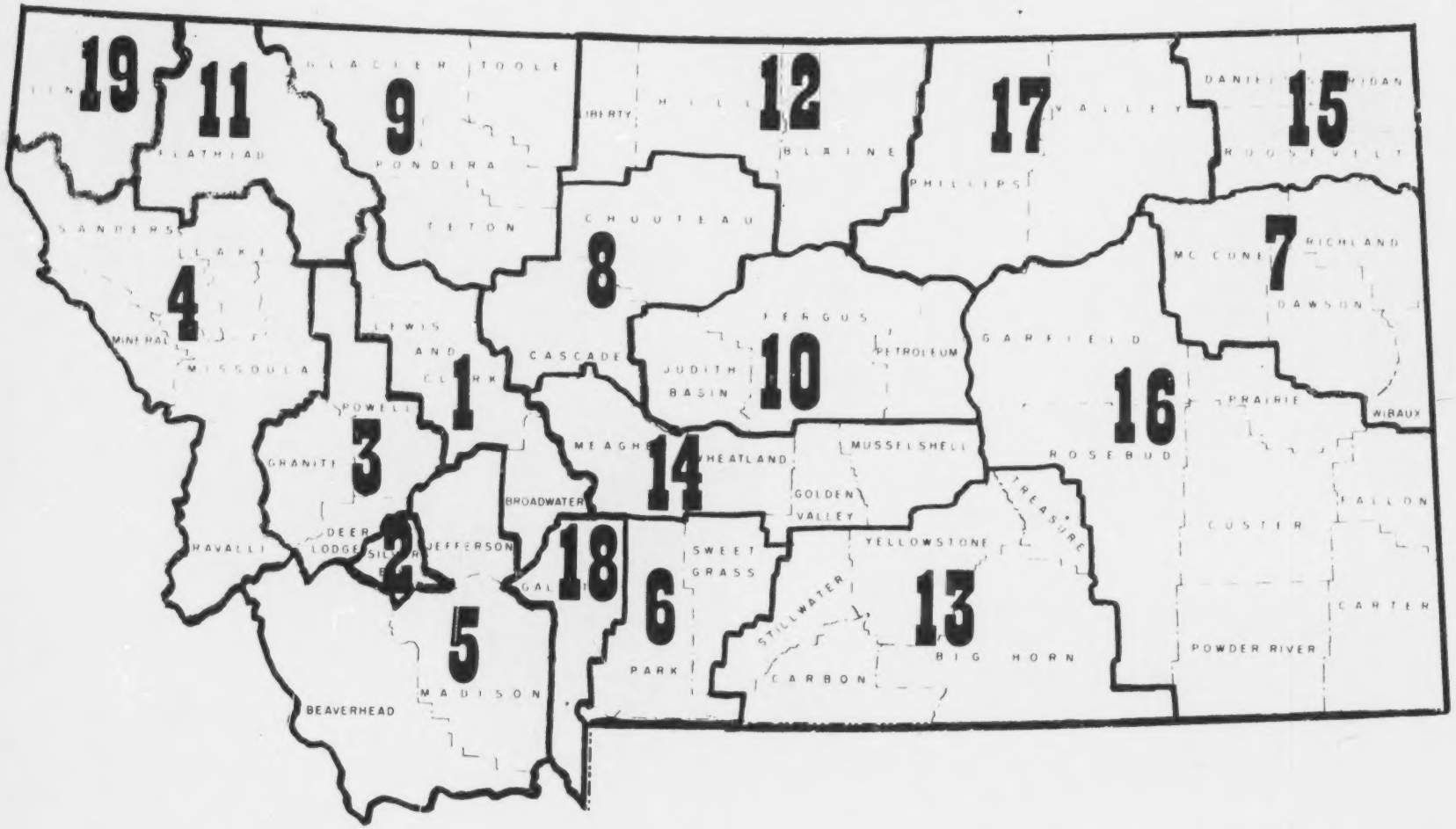
INTRODUCTION

The Montana Youth Courts participating in the Juvenile Probation Information System (J.P.I.S.) in 1982 handled a total of 4,936 individual youth. Each youth was referred to the courts an average of 1.3 times for a total of 6,422 referrals and 8,210 total offenses. Both referrals and offenses have declined since 1980 when there were 7,558 youth referrals from 10,153 offenses. The reasons for the decline are diverse and elusive. This report will not attempt to draw conclusions about this trend. Readers are encouraged to contact their local youth court officials and discuss the data for their jurisdiction and potential reasons for increases or decreases.

The youth court basically has jurisdiction over delinquent youth and youth in need of supervision. A delinquent youth is a youth who commits any criminal offense. A youth in need of supervision is a youth who has committed an offense which is illegal only for minors. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, runaway, truancy, and liquor violations. Youth in need of supervision are commonly referred to as status offenders and the offenses they commit are called status offenses.



1982 MONTANA YOUTH COURT DISTRICTS



REASONS FOR REFERRAL

The Youth Court population has historically been composed of a high proportion of criminal offenders (delinquents) as opposed to non-criminal status offenders. Two-thirds of the 1982 referrals were for criminal acts of delinquency.

The chart below shows a breakdown of Montana Youth Court activity in 1982. The offenses and activities listed are composed of individual statutes which have been grouped into related categories. The categories are "Crimes Against Persons", "Crimes Against Property", "Drug Offenses", "Offenses Against the Public Order", and "Status Offenses".

The major reason for referral in 1982 of delinquent youth to Youth Court was for crimes against property. Various types of larceny accounted for 51 percent of these property crimes, with misdemeanor theft accounting for almost one-third of the larcenies.

Offenses against the public order were the next leading reason for delinquent referrals, followed by referrals for drug offenses. Although violent crimes against persons accounted for the smallest percentage of delinquent referrals in 1982, they still represented 3.7 percent of referrals for a total of 237 offenses.

The status offenders constituted about one-third of the Youth Court population. There were 2,013 status offenses in 1982. Liquor violations and runaways were the leading reasons for referral. The number of youth shown as liquor violators reflects only those youth who were sent to the Youth Court. The number of youth who violate liquor laws is larger than shown here because the lower courts share jurisdiction over these offenders and handle the majority of cases.

1982 MONTANA YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF OFFENSE OR ACTIVITY

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	
Criminal Homicide	1
Forcible Rape	4
Robbery	6
Aggravated Assault	27
Simple Assault	193
Other Person Offenses	6
Total Crime Against Persons	**237**
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	
Burglary	373
Larceny	1,480
Motor Vehicle Theft	159
Arson & Vandalism	559
Stolen Property Offenses	36
Trespassing	213
Other Property Offenses	70
Total Crimes Against Property	**2,890**
DRUG OFFENSES	
Narcotics	120
Non-Narcotics	250
Total Drug Offenses	**370**
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER	
Weapons	11
Sex Offenses	44
Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants	35
Disturbing the Peace	244
Escape, Contempt, Probation, Parole	180
Traffic Crime	184
Other Offenses Against Public Order	86
Total Offenses Against Public Order	**784**
STATUS OFFENSES	
Runaway	629
Curfew/Loitering	246
Ungovernable	352
Liquor	684
Other Status Offenses	102
Total Status Offenses	**2,013**
NON-OFFENSE RELATED ACTIVITY	
Total Non-Offense Related Activity	**128**
TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	**6,422**

In 1982, 69.7% of the youths referred to Montana Youth Courts were referred for one of the following ten violations. The violations are listed in descending order from the one which occurred most frequently.

THE TEN VIOLATIONS WHICH ARE THE MOST FREQUENT REASONS FOR REFERRAL TO MONTANA YOUTH COURTS

VIOLATION WHICH CAUSED REFERRAL	NUMBERS OF YOUTH REFERRALS
Misdemeanor Theft	888
Liquor Violation	682
Runaway	629
Criminal Mischief	444
Shoplifting	392
Burglary	368
Ungovernable	352
Possession of Intoxicating Substance by Children	248
Curfew Violation	244
Disorderly Conduct	228
TOTAL OF TEN VIOLATIONS	**4475**

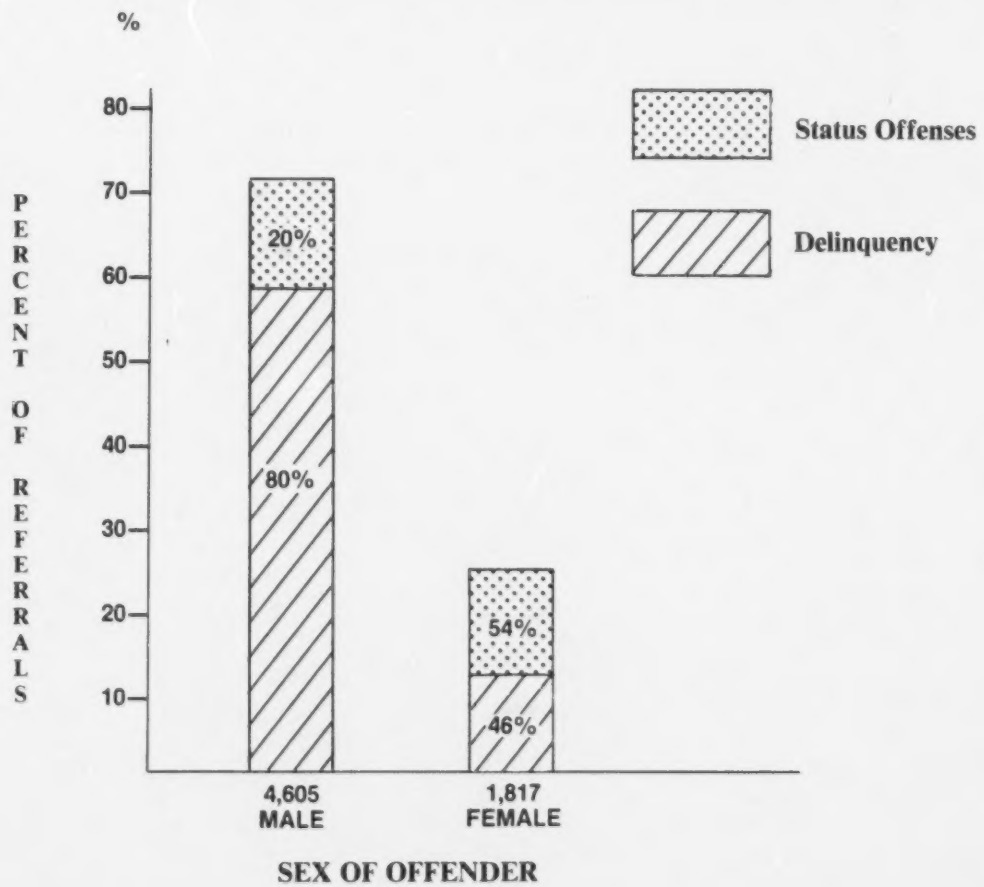
THE YOUTH COURT POPULATION

Sex

The Youth Court population in 1982 was predominantly male. Seventy-two percent of the overall population was male compared to 28 percent female. The types of offenses committed by males and females differed considerably. Eighty percent of the males were referred for delinquency and the remaining 20 percent were referred for status offenses. This compares to 46 percent of female referrals for delinquency and 54 percent for status offenses.

The chart below shows the breakdown of male and female youth court referrals by reason for referral.

MONTANA YOUTH COURT REFERRALS — 1982
BY SEX OF OFFENDER AND REASON FOR REFERRAL



Age

The jurisdiction of Montana's Youth Courts generally ends when a youth turns 18. In some circumstances the courts may handle 18 year olds who are under their jurisdiction or have other special problems. The following chart illustrates the age distribution of the youths referred in 1982.

YOUTH REFERRED TO MONTANA YOUTH COURTS IN 1982 BY AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL

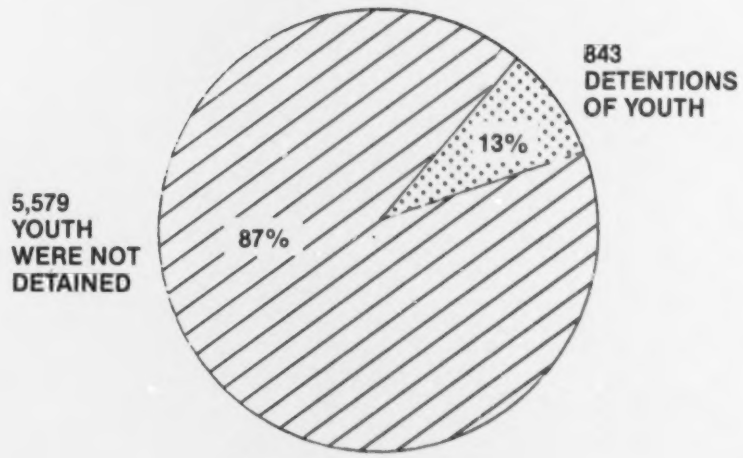
AGE	NUMBER OF REFERRALS	PERCENT OF REFERRALS
0- 8	110	1.7
9	67	1.0
10	119	1.9
11	193	3.0
12	308	4.8
13	580	9.0
14	777	12.1
15	1,202	18.7
16	1,470	22.9
17	1,526	23.8
18 and over	70	1.1
TOTAL	6,422	100.0

Detention

A small number of the youth referred to Youth Court spend time in detention while awaiting court appearances. These youth are placed in county jails under the authority of local Youth Courts. There were 843 detentions in 1982, representing 715 individual youth. Thirteen percent of the youth processed by Montana Youth Courts in 1982 spent some time in jail.

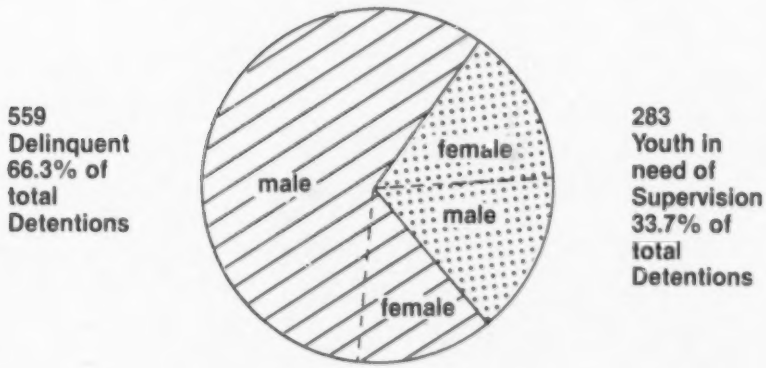
The numbers of youth in detention has steadily dropped since the inception of shelter-care in 1976. Sheltercare is an alternative to jail in which the youth lives in a supervised group home or foster home while awaiting court action. Detention does not include time spent after sentencing in correctional facilities such as Pine Hills School for Boys, Mountain View School for Girls, or Yellowstone Boys and Girls Ranch.

1982 RATE OF DETENTION AS A PERCENT OF 6,422 TOTAL YOUTH COURT REFERRALS

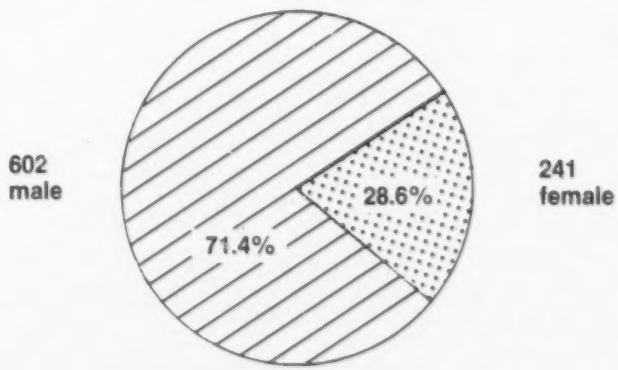


In 1982, 66.3 percent of detained youth were delinquent and 33.7 percent were youth in need of supervision. A majority of the youth in need of supervision were charged with runaway, while the delinquent youths were most frequently charged with burglary. The male offender accounted for 81.4 percent of the delinquent cases and the female offenders contributed the remaining 18.6 percent. There was an almost equal division of males and females who were classified as youth in need of supervision.

TYPE OF YOUTH DETAINED IN 1982 BY CLASSIFICATION AND SEX OF YOUTH



Of the 843 total youth detained, 71.4 percent were male and 28.6 percent were female.



Length of Detention

The average length of detention in 1982 was about 71 hours. The "1 to 2 day" time period was the most frequently utilized length of detention, representing 20.4 percent of the total cases. Sixty percent of the youth are held less than two days.

The number of youth detained has dropped steadily over the past five years. As the total has dropped, we have seen an increase in the average length of time spent in jail. This indicates that the average youth detained today is accused of an offense more likely to warrant detention than the youth who was jailed in the past.

The following chart shows the distribution of periods of time that juveniles are held in detention. While a majority of youth are detained for short periods of time, a small part of the population is detained for over five days. The youth detained over 5 days represented only 15.5 percent of the population, but they accounted for over half of the total hours of detention. Each of these youths spent an average of 257.3 hours, over ten days, in detention.

LENGTH OF DETENTION AND FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

LENGTH OF STAY	# OF YOUTH DETAINED	% OF TOTAL YOUTH DETAINED	TOTAL HOURS SPENT IN DETENTION	% OF TOTAL HOURS	AVERAGE TIME SPENT PER YOUTH
0- 4 hrs.	93	11.0	149.8	.3	1.6
4-12 hrs.	87	10.3	722.2	1.2	8.3
12-24 hrs.	157	18.6	2,622.6	4.4	16.7
1- 2 days	172	20.4	6,324.7	10.6	36.8
2- 3 days	107	12.7	6,642.7	11.1	62.1
3- 4 days	46	5.5	4,020.7	6.7	87.4
4- 5 days	50	5.9	5,586.4	9.3	111.7
5+ days	131	15.5	33,704.8	56.4	257.3
	843		59,773.9		

Repeat Offenders

The common belief that a small number of juveniles commit a disproportionate share of offenses is born out by the Youth Court data. In 1982, 5.4 percent of the youth handled by the court were referred three or more times. These youth accounted for 18 percent of the total referrals. Over the five year period 1977 to 1981, 5.5 percent of the youth were referred five or more times and accounted for 22 percent of the referrals.

Conversely, most youth had only one referral to Youth Court in 1982. Eighty one percent of the youths referred in 1982 responded to the Youth Court action and did not come to the formal attention of the Youth Court again. Sixty-eight percent of the youth were referred only once over the five year period.

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